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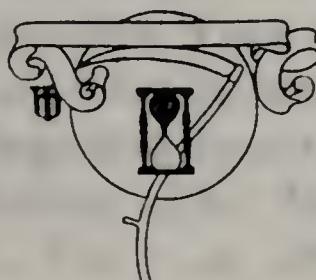


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Some Descendants of
HENRY SMITH
... and ... *or*
THOMAS BIRCHARD

Who Came to America
About 1635

Compiled and arranged
by HOWARD B. SMITH,
for his daughter, his
grandchildren and his
nephews and nieces.



Omaha, Nebraska, 1924

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P R E F A C E

From time to time during the last three or four years, I have been making investigations in regard to our ancestors and this compilation is the result of those investigations and the desire, which some of you have expressed, to learn what I have discovered.

Of course, such investigations could have no outcome which would be at all satisfactory, unless the various links in the chain of descent were established by evidence which would carry conviction.

There is, therefore, no attempt at originality on my part, but simply an effort to state facts concisely and, in a few instances, the conclusions drawn from such facts. So, too, I have given my authorities, even at the risk of making this account less interesting; but not, I hope, to the sacrifice of clearness.

And now there should, perhaps, be added a few words of explanation.

1. Double dating. The Act of Parliament adopting the Gregorian Calendar (1582) was not passed until 1751 and the change did not become effective until 1752. Under the old system March 24th was the last day of the year and March 25th (Annunciation or Lord's Day) was New Years day. But it was the common practice to give double dates between January 1st and March 25th, that is, for a year beginning January 1st and at the same time for a year beginning March 25th. For instance, February 15, 1645-6. See Hist. M. V., Vol. 1, pp. 489, 490; Hist. of Conn. by C., pp. 113, 114.

2. The word "town," as used in the pages following, does not mean a village or borough or small city, but does mean a civil and political division of a county. The word "township" might convey a better idea of the size of the towns but is not accurate and cannot be used without great inconvenience in referring to old records, old "towns," etc.

3. It will be noticed that Henry and Daniel Smith, and Thomas and John Birchard were "proprietors" in various towns in Connecticut. Several of the local histories give accurate and interest-

ing accounts of the rights and privileges of proprietors who were residents or non-residents of the towns described, as well as accounts of the rights and privileges of freemen and of those who were merely inhabitants. They, also, frequently explain the local land and town systems. But "The River Towns of Connecticut," by Charles M. Andrews, is the result of broader investigations.

4. Orthography. The spelling in the old deeds, wills, records, etc., quoted by me, will seem odd to you. They are not peculiar but are similar to other records of those times and circumstances. Perhaps our spelling will seem as quaint to our descendants two or three hundred years from now.

5. I have made no attempt to trace the ancestors of the Smiths and Birchards in England. The difficulties in the way are set forth in an article in the N. E. H. and G. Register entitled "The Founders of New England" and beginning on page 297 of Volume 14 (October, 1860).

There is, however, another difficulty which I do not remember to have seen stated, and which may be simply the product of my imagination and which, of course, may or may not apply to the Smiths and Birchards. It is this: After January, 1635, all emigrants to the Colonies, above the rank of serving men, were compelled to secure the consent of their persecutors, Archbishop Laud and his associates, to their departure from England. Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 275. It would seem strange, then, if some of the emigrants did not misstate their names or their occupations or both. The more obnoxious a Puritan emigrant might be to Laud or his associates by reason of his religious or political opinions, the greater the need of concealment. But such concealment would add greatly to the difficulty of establishing the identity of the emigrant in England, if it did not absolutely prevent it.

6. On every page you will recognize my indebtedness to others for facts, but I must express here my appreciation of the assistance given me by my cousin, Miss Jennie A. Smith, who lives on the old homestead in Shoreham, Vermont. Without the "Statement of Aunt Sally," which she furnished me, I could not have traced the Smith line in Nine Partners and thence to Greenwich.

Omaha, Nebraska,

1917.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Archives, N. Y.—Archives of the State of New York—N. Y.
In the Revolution, by Berthold Ferow (1887).

A. E. B.—Miss Alice E. Bennett of Manchester, Vermont.

A. S. S.—“Aunt Sally’s” Statement, Exhibit No. 4.

B. G.—The Buck Genealogy, by O. B. Harvey, pub. in Jersey City, 1889.

C. of T.—The Capture of Ticonderoga, by Lucius E. Chittenden (1872).

Col. Hist. N. Y.—Colonial History of the State of New York.

Col. Rec. Conn.—Colonial Records of Connecticut.

Conn. Riv.—The Connecticut River, by Edwin M. Bacon (1907).

Deming—Catalogue of the Principal Officers of Vermont from 1778 to 1851, by Leonard Deming (1851).

Doc. Hist. N. Y.—Documentary History of New York (1819).

E. P. R.—“Early Probate Records of Connecticut,” by Manwaring.

F. B.—Family Bible.

G. L. R.—Greenwich Land Records.

H. C. S.—Miss H. C. Snow of Becket, Mass.

H. V. H. G.—Hemenway’s Vt. Hist. Gazeteer.

Hist. A.—Early History of Amenia, by Newton Reed (1875).

Hist. B. Co.—History of the County of Berkshire, Mass., pub. in Pittsfield in 1829.

Hist. C. Co.—History of Columbia Co., N. Y., pub. by Everts & Ensign (1878).

Hist. Conn.—History of Connecticut, by Theodore Dwight, Jr. (1840).

Hist. Conn. by T.—History of Connecticut, by Benjamin Trumball (1818).

Hist. of Conn. by C.—History of Connecticut, by George L. Clark (1914).

Hist. D. Co.—History of Dutchess County, N. Y., by James H. Smith (1882).

Hist. Franklin—History of Franklin, Conn., by Dr. Woodward.

Hist. G.—Ye Historie of Greenwich, Conn., by S. P. Mead (1911).

Hist. L. N. P.—History of Little Nine Partners, by Isaac Huntting (1897).

Hist. M.—History of Manchester, Vermont, by Loveland Munson (1875).

Hist. M. V.—History of Martha's Vineyard, by Charles Edward Banks, M. D. (1911).

Hist. N. L.—History of New London, Conn., by Miss Caulkins.

Hist. N.—History of Norwich, Conn., by Frances M. Caulkins (1866).

Hist. N. Y.—History of New York, by William Smith (1814).

Hist. R. A.—History of the Descendants of Robert Ashley of Springfield, Mass., pub. N. H. Conn. (1896).

Hist. S.—History of the Town of Shoreham, Vermont, by Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue (1861).

Hist. Sharon.—History of Sharon, Conn., by Charles F. Sedgwick.

Hist. Stamford.—History of Stamford, Conn., by Rev. E. B. Huntington (1868).

Hist. Vt.—History of Vermont, by Zadock Thompson (1853).

Hist. W. M.—History of Western Massachusetts, by I. G. Holland, Springfield (1855).

Hist. W. Co.—History of Windham County, Conn., by Miss Larned.

J. A. S.—Miss Jennie A. Smith of Shoreham, Vt.

L. R. D. Co.—Land Records of Dutchess County, N. Y., at Poughkeepsie.

Lossing.—The Empire State, by Lossing (1888).

M. Hist. of H.—Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn. (1886).

M. H. R.—Miss Mary H. Reed of Amenia Union, N. Y.

M. S. R.—Mrs. Mary Smith Reid.

N. E. H. & G. R.—New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

N. J.—Report of the Norwich Jubilee in 1859.

O. D. of L.—“Original Distribution of Lands at Hartford,” pub. by Conn. Historical Society in 1813.

P. in H., E. and A.—The Puritan in Holland, England and America, by Douglas Campbell (1892).

R. C. R.—Robert C. Rockwell of Pittsfield, Mass.

R. D. M. V.—Registry of Deeds, Edgarstown, Martha's Vineyard.

R. D. P.—Registry of Deeds at Pittsfield, Mass.

R. R.—Report of Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Norwich, Conn., on the Birchards, made in April, 1912.

2nd R. R.—Second Report of Mrs. Rogers, made in Feb., 1913.

3rd R. R.—Third Report of Mrs. Rogers, made in June, 1915.

R. T. of Conn.—The River Towns of Connecticut, by Charles M. Andrews (1889), in Johns Hopkins University Studies.

Sautier's Map.—Sautier's Map (1779) of the Province of New York, at page 774 of Vol. 1 of the Documentary History of N. Y.

S. G.—Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of N. Y. (1813).

S. L. R.—Stamford Land Records.

S. P. M.—S. P. Mead, see "Hist. G." above.

S. P. R.—Stamford Probate Records.

V. S. L.—Vermont State Library.

V. R. B.—Vital Records of Becket, Mass.

THE SMITH FAMILY

I.

I. Henry Smith was born in England in 1619 and was, possibly, a son of Thomas Smith of London, St. Mary Aldermanbury Parish. He came to America about 1635 and, after a short stay in Massachusetts, removed to Wethersford, Conn., and thence to Stamford, Conn., in 1641, and was granted a home lot there. He served in the Pequot War. He died in Stamford in 1686. He married first, and second, Ann....., who died in June, 1685. Hist. G., p. 654 et seq. For further particulars see Note No. 1.

His children by his first wife were:

1. Samuel. He was born about 1646 and died Aug. 16, 1658, unmarried.
2. Daniel. See II.
3. Mary. She died Oct. 3, 1658.
4. Hannah. She married, first, Caleb Knapp, and second, Thomas Lawrence.

His children by his second wife were:

5. John. He died Nov. 3, 1711. He married, first, Elizabeth..... (who died Oct. 6, 1703), and second, Phebe Green, daughter of Benjamin Green. He had four children by his first wife, to-wit Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Hannah and a daughter, and perhaps others; and had two children by his second wife, to-wit: John and Hannah.
6. Rebecca. She married on July 2, 1672, Edward Wilkinson of Milford, Conn.
7. Abigail.

II.

II. Daniel Smith² (Henry¹) was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1648, and removed to Greenwich, Conn., where his children were born. He returned, I think, to Stamford and died there (although the Hist. G. says on p. 654 that he died in Greenwich) on March 3, 1740. For further particulars, see Note No. 2. He married, about 1678-79, Hannah Knapp, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Close)

Knapp. She was born March 26, 1660, and died March 29, 1721. Hist. G., p. 654 and p. 595. For the Knapp family, see Note No. 14.

They had thirteen children, as follows:

1. Daniel. He married, first, Rebecca Butler on April 25, 1706 (who died April 17, 1751), and second, Mary. He had ten children.
2. Hannah. She married Weed.
3. Sarah. She married John Bates on December 28, 1702 (Hist. Stamford, p. 156, and letter of S. P. M.).
4. Joshua. He died on December 19, 1706, unmarried.
5. Joseph. He married Mary Cornell of Danbury, Conn., on Dec. 7, 1708. He died March 12, 1755. They had nine children.
6. Jabez. He married, first, Sarah Slason on Feb. 13, 1711, and married, second, Mindwell Bates, on Dec. 23, 1733. He had at least four children.
7. Caleb. He married Susannah Scofield on Feb. 11, 1720, who was born March 2, 1698 (p. 644). They had nine children.
8. Nathan. See III.
9. Benjamin. He married in 1721 Hannah Husted, who was born about 1697 (p. 585), daughter of Angell Husted. They had eight children.
10. Ruth. She married James June on May 22, 1729.
11. Mary. She married Charles Webb on May 23, 1723, and had: Charles, Hannah, Mary and Samuel (p. 678). He died April 30, 1730, and she married Daniel Lockwood.
12. Moses. He was born Jan. 12, 1704, and married on April 21, 1725, Susannah Hoyt, daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Slason) Hoyt. They had eight children.
13. Ezra. He was born Nov. 24, 1705, and married, first, Mary Weed, on May 22, 1729, and married, second, Martha Bellamy, on March 24, 1751. He had ten children.

NOTE.—The Hist. G. gives only the dates of birth of Moses and Ezra, and gives the names of the children in the following order, to-wit: 1. Joshua, 2. Daniel, 3. Joseph, 4. Jabez, 5. Caleb, 6. Nathan, 7. Benjamin, 8. Mary, 9. Hannah, 10. Sarah, 11. Moses, 12. Ezra, and 13. Ruth. In the distribution of the estate of Daniel Smith on Oct. 8, 1740 (Note No. 2) the names of his sons appear on the records first and in this order: Daniel, Joseph, Jabez, Caleb, Nathan, Benjamin, Moses and Ezra; and then appear the names of his daughters in this order: Hannah, Sarah, Ruth and Mary. Joshua had died before that date. I have arranged their names in the order of the dates of birth

as best I could with the data on hand, to-wit: from the dates of deeds, and of marriages and of the births of their oldest children.

III.

III. Nathan Smith, Senior³, (Henry¹, Daniel²) was born in Greenwich, Conn., about 1693-1695 and most of his children were probably born there. He removed to Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., between 1743 and 1750. He died there before May 16, 1755. For further particulars, see Note No. 3 and Note No. 4. He married Hester Green, daughter of Benjamin and Hester (Clements) Green. She was born Dec. 19, 1696, and died Hist. G., pp. 551 and 656. For the Green Family, see Note No. 15. They were married about 1714-1716, and had at least four children:

1. Nathan, Junior. See IV.
2. James. See Note below.
3. Isaac.
4. Reuben.
5. And possibly a daughter. See Note No. 3.

NOTE.—James was probably the father of the James and Isaac Smith mentioned on page 379 of the History of Little Nine Partners.

IV.

IV. Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, (Henry¹, Daniel², Nathan, Senior³) was born in Greenwich, Conn., about 1716-1717 (see Note No. 3). He married Rachel (probably Holmes, see Note No. 7) in Greenwich and probably two of his children were born there. He removed to Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., between 1743 and 1750. He died there between March 25, 1759, and May 18, 1761, but probably soon after March 25, 1759, the date of his Will. For further particulars see Notes Nos. 3, 4 and 7. For the Holmes Family, see Note No. 16.

They had at least six children:

1. Nathan (the third). He was born (probably) in Greenwich, Conn., about 1740, and removed with his father to Nine Partners, N. Y. He married Hannah Whelpley in Nine Partners or in Manchester, Vermont. She was, probably, the daughter of Nathan Whelpley, who came originally from Greenwich and died in Manchester on Sept. 10, 1779. Nathan (the third) removed to Manchester, Vermont, and thence to Rupert, Vermont (J. A. S., Dec. 16, 1912), and in 1792 to Shoreham, Vermont, and died there in 1795 or 1796.

(See Exhibit No. 4, and Hist. S., p. 23.) For further particulars, see Note No. 10. They probably had more than seven children. The names and births of the last five children appear in the Town Records of Manchester (A. E. B., Apr. 15, 1913).

- (1) Nathan (the fourth). He removed from Shoreham to Lyons, N. Y., and died there. Hist. S., p. 23.
- (2) Philip. He was born in 1764 or 1765. He came to Shoreham in 1786 and died there on Feb. 4, 1847, aged 82 years. Hist. S., pp. 24 and 131. He married Rebecca Barnum, who died Nov. 23, 1823, aged 53 years. They had a daughter, Rachel, who married a Larrabee. Mr. Larrabee was the uncle of the Mrs. Larrabee with whom "Aunt Sally" lived. The Statement (Exhibit 4) was written by "Aunt Sally" for this Mrs. Larrabee and she is called "Aunt Rachel" in that Statement. (J. A. S.)
- (3) Joseph. He was born March 9, 1775, and died June 2, 1863. He was called "Joseph Smith 1st" and "Major Joe" to distinguish him from his cousin Joseph, son of Eli Smith (V) who was called "Joseph 2nd" and "Squire Joe." He is mentioned in Hist. S., p. 23. He married Paulina Smith, daughter of his Uncle Eli Smith (V). She died in Shoreham on Oct. 21, 1840, aged 61 years. One of their daughters was named Elvira. After the death of Paulina, he married again and lived at St. George, Vermont, in 1845. (J. A. S., March 24, 1915.)
- (4) Marah. She was born Feb. 20, 1777.
- (5) Heman. He was born Aug. 27, 1779.
- (6) Almeron or Almerin. He was born Aug. 16, 1783. He married Lois Larrabee and the late Justin Smith of Chicago, Editor of The Standard (Baptist) of Chicago, Ill., was their son. (J. A. S., Apr. 28, 1913.)
- (7) Eli. He was born Aug. 12, 1786. He was a doctor and died in Shoreham in 1811 in his 25th year. (Id.)

2. Stephen. He was born (probably) in Greenwich about 1742 and removed with his father to Nine Partners, N. Y. He removed to Manchester and thence to Shoreham. He married Martha Whelpley, sister of Hannah Whelpley, the wife of Nathan (third) above, either in Nine Partners or in Manchester. See Note

No. 10. They died in Shoreham. The names of their children are given in the Statement of "Aunt Sally" (Exhibit 4), but the dates of their births appear on the Town Records of Manchester, except that of "Aunt Sally" herself, who was born in Shoreham. (A. E. B., March 10, 1913.)

- (1) Stephen, Junior. He was born April 2, 1764, and came to Shoreham in 1784 and married Samanthy Wills. They had a daughter, Lois, who was born May 15, 1793, and died in Shoreham July 25, 1864. She married Horace Lapham. (J. A. S., Jan. 14, 1913.)
- (2) Silas was born Nov. 26, 1765. A Reuben Smith (1801-1876) lived on Smith Street in Shoreham, and J. A. S. (Feb. 10, 1913) thinks he was a son of Silas.
- (3) Polly (Mary) was born Jan. 6, 1767, and married Timothy Fuller Chipman on May 24, 1786. They had eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. She died in Shoreham on May 5, 1849, aged 81 years. Hist. S., pp. 182, 183.
- (4) Rachel, born Feb. 7, 1770.
- (5) Elizabeth, born Feb. 7, 1772.
- (6) Dorcas, born Feb. 1, 1774.
- (7) Patty (Martha), born Nov. 20, 1776.
- (8) Susanannah, born Jan. 25, 1778.
- (9) Amy, born April 18, 1780. The Town Records say "Anna" but she was probably named Hannah after her aunt. "Amy and Hannah seemed in early records to be used interchangeably." 2nd R. R., p. 8.
- (10) Reuben. He was born June 15, 1782, and died at the age of four years.
- (11) Sally. She was the "Aunt Sally" who wrote the Statement (Exhibit 4). She was born in Shoreham on May 18, 1785, and died on June 18, 1877. She was the first girl born in Shoreham. Hist. S., p. 134.

3. Rachel. (See Exhibit No. 1.) She married..... Thompson.
4. Sarah. (See Exhibit No. 1.) She married..... Hollister.
5. Eli. See V.
6. Amos. He removed from Nine Partners (perhaps stopping for a time in Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y.) to Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass. He was there as early as 1780 and was in Capt. Charles Dib-

bell's Company of Militia. In 1788, his name was on the Valuation List in Lenox. In 1790, the First U. S. Census shows there were in his family four males of 16 years and upwards, and four females. This indicates a family of three sons and three daughters. His first wife's name was probably Susanna and they probably had a daughter named Olivia (Lenox Town Records, Aug. 3, 1782). He removed to Shoreham in 1792 (R. D. P., Book 29, p. 452½ and Book 33, p. 31), and there married a Miss or Mrs. Post. He removed to Canada about 1808 and died there about 1816. Hist. S., p. 23.

V.

V. Eli Smith⁵ (Henry¹, Daniel², Nathan, Senior³, Nathan, Junior⁴). He was born in Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Nov. 10, 1751 (F. B.), and removed to Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., and removed thence to Shoreham, Vermont, in 1784-85 and died there on June 16, 1816 (N. E. H. and G. R., Vol. 15, p. 285, and J. A. S. letter of Jan. 6, 1913). But our F. B. says he died on March 16, instead of June 16. For further particulars, see Note No. 8, and Note No. 11.

He married Jemima Denton, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca.....Denton of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. She was born Jan. 7, 1756 (N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 15, p. 285, and J. A. S. letter of Jan. 6, 1913. But our F. B. says Feb., 1755), in Bedford and died in Shoreham on Nov. 8, 1845 (F. B. and letter of her son, Joseph Smith, to her grandson, Rollin C. Smith, dated Nov. 17, 1845). After the death of Eli Smith, she married Elder Chamberlain (or Chamberlin) and they lived in the first house built on the farm, her son, Joseph Smith⁶, living there in a house built later (J. A. S., Jan. 6, 1913). For particulars as to Elder Chamberlain, see Hist. S., pp. 98, 110, 123 and 124. For the Denton Family, see Note No. 17.

Eli and Jemima Smith had at least the children following:

1. Paulina. She was born in 1779, married her cousin, "Major Joe," son of Nathan Smith the third, and died Oct. 31, 1840. (J. A. S., May 16, June 3, Dec. 16, 1912, and Jan. 6, 1913).
2. Joseph Smith. See VI.
3. Pamela. She was born in Shoreham in 1789 and married a Mr. Smith (no relation), who died soon after the death of their son, Rolla. Rolla was a phy-

sician in western New York. Afterwards, she married John G. Smith (no relation and the son of Joel Smith who died April 9, 1842, aged 79 years) and lived in Westport on Lake Champlain. John G. Smith died April 14, 1842, aged 56 years. Pamela died in 1875 in Westport at the home of their son, Edmund. Edmund had two children, Frank and Nellie, who live in Westport. Walter, son of Frank, lives in Burlington, Vermont. (J. A. S., Jan. 6, 1913; Oct. 6, 1913, and Feb. 23, 1915.)

VI.

VI. Joseph Smith⁶ (Henry¹, Daniel², Nathan, Senior³, Nathan, Junior⁴, Eli⁵). He was born in Spencertown, N. Y., on March 26, 1782, and was only two or three years of age when his father, Eli Smith, settled on a farm on Shoreham, Vermont. He lived on that farm all his life and died there on Jan. 17, 1863. He was called "Joseph Smith 2nd" and "Squire Joe" to distinguish him from his cousin, Joseph, son of Nathan Smith the third, who was called "Major Joe." He was Town Clerk of Shoreham in 1809, and was Town Treasurer in 1812-22 and 1824-26, i. e., for 14 years. Either he or his cousin, Joseph Smith, was selectman in 1814-19, i. e., for 6 years. He was the Representative of his Town in 1814, 16, 19, 23 and 24, i. e., for 5 years. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812 but was not in an engagement. (Hist. S., pp. 52, 78, 108.) He was also a Justice of the Peace. (J. A. S., June 3, 1912.)

He married on March 26, 1802, Esther Burnham, daughter of Appleton and Mary Wolcott Burnham, of Cream Hill, Cornwall, Conn., who was born July 17, 1779, and died in Shoreham on Oct. 11, 1841. For the Burnham Family, see Note No. 19.

1. Eli Burnham. He was born April 16, 1803, in Shoreham and died in Colchester, Vermont, Jan. 5, 1861. See sketch of his life in N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 15, p. 285. He married on Sept. 23, 1826, Eliza Moore, daughter of Paul Moore. She died at Mt. Vernon, Michigan, May 5, 1859.

They had the following children:

- (1) Sarah E. She was born March 24, 1828, at Buffalo, N. Y., and married Daniel Putnam on July 27, 1852, and died in Ypsilanti, Michigan, on March 9, 1909. He died July 29, 1906.
- (2) Eliza, who died when a few weeks old.
- (3) Rollin A., who died.....

(4) Eli B. He was born Aug. 3, 1839, and was in the book business in Detroit, Michigan, married Mary Tyrrell, and was killed in a railway accident on July 19, 1872. They had no children.

(5) Ashley R. He was born Sept. 24, 1831, and lived on a farm in Michigan. He died.....

2. Orvil. He was born Nov. 16, 1805, married Lorane Bush on May 9, 1827, remained on the original homestead and died there on Aug. 17, 1869. She was born Aug. 28, 1805, and died March 20, 1880.

They had the following children:

(1) Oliver Bush. He was born Feb. 15, 1828, and died Jan. 4, 1864. He married Christina Acker on July 19, 1860. They had a daughter, Mabel Loraine, who was born Jan. 12, 1862, and lives in Knoxville, Tenn.

(2) Darwin C. He was born July 15, 1830, and died March 28, 1885, on the original homestead. He married Sally Ann Young on Dec. 5 1858, in Le Sueur, Minn. She was born in Massillon, Ohio, on March 4, 1832, and died in Shoreham on Jan. 20, 1914. In 1860 they and their daughter, Mary, came to the old homestead in Shoreham. Their children were Mary Loraine, born July 29, 1859, i. e., Mrs. D. A. Forbes of Easthampton, Mass.; Jennie Ada, born Aug. 4, 1861, living in Shoreham; Charles Darwin, born Jan. 11, 1867, died April 5, 1901, and Ina Augusta, born April 4, 1871, living in Shoreham. Of the children of Mary Loraine Forbes, Archibald Forbes lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dorothy Smith Forbes in Shoreham and Laura Forbes in Easthampton.

(3) Henry C. He was born March 15, 1834, and lives in Spokane, Washington. He married Jane L. Wright on March 29, 1859, and their daughter, Agnes Jennie, was born Dec. 5, 1866. He died about 1914.

(4) Edson R. He was born April 8, 1836, and died April 8, 1900. He married Mattie Pierson on Nov. 5, 1859. Their children were Louis Orville, born Aug. 21, 1860, and died Nov. 13, 1907; Rollin Edson, born May 18, 1862; Fred Pierson, born Sept. 12, 1867, and died July 3, 1909. The children of Oliver, Henry and Edson were all born in Le Sueur. (J. A. S., May 16, 1912, and Oct. 4, 1912, and March 9, 1914, inclosing

copies of entries in their F. B. and also letter of
R. E. S., Dec. 14, 1917.)

3. Rollin Coleman. See VII.
4. Narcissa Victoria. She was born Nov. 22, 1818 (F. B.), married Dr. Otis Ayer on Jan. 27, 1845, and died on June 1, 1873, in Le Sueur, Minnesota. They had no children.

VII.

VII. Rollin Coleman Smith⁷ (Henry¹, Daniel², Nathan, Senior³, Nathan, Junior⁴, Eli⁵, Joseph⁶). He was born on the homestead in Shoreham, Vermont, on May 18, 1809, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, on December 29, 1873. For further particulars, see Note No. 12. He married at Watch Point, in Shoreham, Vt., on Feb. 20, 1833, Mary Amanda Birchard, daughter of Matthew Watson Birchard and Amanda Turrill Birchard, who was born in Brandon, Vermont, on Sept. 22, 1814, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, on Dec. 21, 1900. For the Birchard Family, see Part II.

They had the following children:

1. Mary Narcissa. She was born Sept. 23, 1835, in Brandon, Vermont, and married William Inness Reid in Omaha, Nebraska, on Sept. 5, 1871. They lived in Palmyra, N. Y., and had the following children:
 - (1) Rollin Hugh. He was born Sept. 5, 1871, in Omaha, and married on August 8, 1900, Mrs. Isabella Baird Cameron in Buffalo, N. Y.
 - (2) Mary Elizabeth. She was born Oct. 1, 1873, in Glen Haven, N. Y., and married on July 24, 1913, David Darrin, in New York City.
 - (3) Mabel Smith. She was born March 30, 1873, in Palmyra, N. Y., and married Sept. 16, 1907, in New York City, George Leathley Nussey, Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, England.
2. Watson Birchard. He was born Oct. 2, 1837, in Brandon, Vermont, enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in the 4th Michigan Cavalry, was transferred to the 8th Michigan Cavalry and mustered out at the close of the war as Brevet-Colonel; removed from Detroit, Michigan, to Mississippi, where he lived for a short time, and thence to Omaha in 1867, and died in Omaha on Nov. 4, 1881. He married Frances Reid Coon in Omaha, on December 15, 1869.
They had the following children:
 - (1) Ella Meredith, born Feb. 28, 1871.

- (2) Gertrude R., born July 29, 1872.
- (3) Rollin Coleman. He was born April 28, 1874; removed to Franklin, Pa., and there married Florence Blakesley on Sept. 26, 1907.
- (4) Louise Coon. She was born Oct. 7, 1875, and married William Dickey Reed, on Sept. 1, 1903, in Omaha.
- (5) Sherman. He was born Aug. 26, 1879, and married Bess Jordan in Denver, Colo., on March 6, 1912.
- (6) Watson Birchard. He was born April 9, 1882, and married Hazel A. Howard on November 6, 1920.
- 3. Rollin Burnham. He was born April 12, 1843, in Detroit, Michigan, and died Aug. 24, 1845.
- 4. Ellen Amanda. She was born Nov. 5, 1850, in Detroit, and died Aug. 7, 1851.
- 5. Howard B. See VIII.

VIII.

VIII. Howard B. (Henry¹, Daniel², Nathan, Senior³, Nathan, Junior⁴, Eli⁵, Joseph⁶, Rollin C.⁷). He was born in Detroit, Michigan, on Dec. 31, 1852, and removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1868. For further particulars, see Note No. 13. He married Eliza Cook McKell, daughter of William McKell and Phebe Cook McKell of Chillicothe, Ohio, at Chillicothe, on May 22, 1879. For the McKell Family, see Note No. 20, and for the Cook Family, see Note No. 21.

They had the following children:

- 1. Phoebe Cook. See IX.
- 2. Birchard Howard, who was born July 24, 1882, in Omaha and died there Jan. 24, 1884.

IX.

IX. Phoebe Cook Smith⁹ (Henry¹, Daniel², Nathan, Senior³, Nathan, Junior⁴, Eli⁵, Joseph⁶, Rollin C.⁷, Howard B.⁸). She was born in Omaha on January 16, 1881, and married on Sept. 28, 1907, Henry Warner Pierpont, son of Henry and Helen Warner Pierpont of New Haven, Conn.

They have the following children:

- 1. Howard Warner, born April 17, 1909, in Omaha, Nebraska.
- 2. Henry Birchard, born Oct. 12, 1910, in Omaha, Nebraska.

NOTE No. 1

HENRY SMITH¹

In "The Beginnings of New England," John Fiske says, at page 137: By 1640 "the population of New England has grown to 20,000 souls. Of this number scarcely 500 had arrived before 1629." From 1629 to 1640, Charles I governed England without a parliament, and the intolerable conditions resulting therefrom drove these thousands of liberty-loving people to New England. He says further (Id. p. 140): "The Puritan exodus to New England, which came to an end about 1640, was purely and exclusively English. There was nothing in it that came from the Continent of Europe, nothing that was either Irish or Scotch, very little that was Welsh." Even as early as the year 1634, nearly 4,000 Englishmen had come to Massachusetts Colony. (Id. p. 109) and finally the General Court (Assembly) of that Colony gave those desiring to remove to other places, permission to do so, upon the condition, however, that they should remain under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Hist. Conn., pp. 33 *et seq.* Then followed, in 1636, the settlement of Windsor, HARTFORD and WETHERSFIELD in Conn., which towns were originally called, respectively, Dorchester, Newtown and Watertown after the names of the towns in Mass. from which the settlers came. Hist. Conn., p. 41. (The original Newtown in Mass. is now named Cambridge.)

In reference to these settlements, Fisk (Id. p. 126) says:

"As we read of these movements, not of individuals, but of organized communities, united in allegiance to a church and its pastor, and fervid with the instinct of self-government, we seem to see Greek History renewed, but with centuries of added political training. For one year a board of commission from Massachusetts governed the new towns, but at the end of that time the towns chose representatives and held a General Court at Hartford, and thus the separate existence of Connecticut was begun * * *. On the 14th day of January, 1639, all the freemen of the three towns assembled at Hartford and adopted a written constitution * * *. It was the first written constitution known to history, that created a government."

See also, Hist. of Conn. by C., pp. 61, *et seq.*, and Conn. Riv. Chapters III and IV; and for the route traveled by these settlers, see p. 35. N. J. p. 150.

Of these settlers, Bancroft (Vol. 1, p. 265) says: "The emi-

grants had been gathered from the most valued citizens, the earliest settlers, and the oldest churches of the (Massachusetts) bay."

Whether Henry Smith was among these settlers, I do not know positively, but that he was one of them seems probable. He certainly lived in Wethersfield as early as May, 1637, because the Pequot War was begun offensively by the settlers in that month and he was among the eighteen men furnished by Wethersfield to make the quota of ninety men under the command of Captain Mason. The General Court (Assembly) on May 11, 1671, granted him "upon the acct of his service at the Pequit Warre eighty acres of land provided he take it up where it may not prejudice any former grant or plantation." Col. Rec. Conn., Vol. 2, p. 149; M. Hist. of H., Vol. 1, p. 50; Hist. of Conn. by C., pp. 40 and 45.

It is stated in Conn. Riv., p. 98, that this levy of ninety men "took from one-third to one-half of all the able-bodied men in the plantations," and (p. 102) that "Mason's campaign, under all the circumstances, was the most remarkable of colonial wars." See also N. J., pp. 53, 154, 159, 161.

Certainly the results of the war were very important, for not only were the settlers in the existing Connecticut towns relieved from the anxieties and dangers caused by hostile Indians, but the western portion of the Colony was opened to settlement.

Henry Smith did not, however, live long in Wethersfield, but removed in 1640-41 to Stamford (originally called Rippowan), Connecticut. In this removal he was associated with Rev. Richard Denton, and I mention them together now (see also Notes Nos. 17 and 18), because Eli Smith⁵ married Jemima Denton⁶.

Disputes arose between the settlers in Wethersfield. The precise nature of these disputes is not known, but they seem to have been secular as well as religious. The church had only seven voting members and they stood four to three, but the majority of the planters were with the minority of three. So it was finally amicably settled that the majority of the church members and the minority of the settlers should move to a new location, but should take with them the church records, and thus transfer that organization to the new settlement. Hist. Stamford, pp. 14, 15.

The New Haven Colony, the rival of the Connecticut Colony, whose seat was at Hartford, offered them a "plantation" under its jurisdiction, Id. p. 15.

This "plantation" was much larger than Stamford is now. It embraced Greenwich, Poundridge, Bedford, North Castle (the three last mentioned being, since 1731, in the Province and State of New York), part of New Canaan (detached in 1860), and Darien (detached in 1830). *Id.* p. 154.

The offer was accepted and in the spring of 1640-41 twenty men agreed "to goe or sende to Ripp (Owan) (i. e., Stamford) to begin and p(ro)secute the designs of a plantation there by ye 16th of May next." Among those twenty were Rev. Mr. Denton and Henry Smith. *Id.* p. 17.

By the summer of 1641, however, twenty-nine men were settled at Stamford and 276 acres were assigned to them as home lots. Fourteen acres were assigned to their minister and three acres to Henry Smith. *Id.* p. 19.

Rev. Mr. Denton was one of the five men chosen on Oct. 19th to administer the affairs of the company. *Id.* p. 18 and p. 470.

By Dec. 7, 1641, there were forty-five resident land-owners in Stamford. (*Id.* p. 20.)

By the end of 1642, there were fifty-nine settlers with their wives and children in Stamford, and among them were Mr. Denton and Henry Smith. (*Id.* pp. 25, 26.)

But the records do not show how many of the land-owners were church members and were thereby entitled to vote as freemen; for the franchise was limited to church members by the New Haven Government. (*Id.* pp. 83, 116, 117.) Under the jurisdiction of the Colony of Connecticut, on the contrary, the franchise was not limited to church members.

"From the first there seems to have been a degree of restiveness among the settlers in regard to the limited franchise they enjoyed under the jurisdiction of the New Haven Colony. As early as 1644, but a little more than three years after the settlement, their impatience, under such restrictions, was shown by the secession of quite a portion of the Colony. Mr. Denton and those who agreed with him, decided to try their fortunes under the Dutch Government on Long Island, and accordingly returned and located at Hempstead." (*Id.* p. 73.)

He had been the minister in Stamford for three years. (*Id.* p. 310.)

Eighteen men with their families went with him, but Henry Smith was one of those who remained in Stamford.

"But even the large removal from the young colony, to which we have referred (above), did not put an end to the disaffections." (Id. p. 74.)

On April 23, 1662, Charles II gave a patent or charter to the Colony of Connecticut which covered the territory claimed by the New Haven Colony (Hist. of Conn. by C., p. 78), but the latter did not concede the jurisdiction of the former until Dec. 13, 1664. (Id. p. 80.)

Meanwhile there seems to have been a division among the inhabitants of Stamford, some acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Colony of Connecticut and others refusing to do so. Six of the inhabitants applied and were accepted as freemen of the Colony of Connecticut as early as 1662. Others applied and were accepted from time to time. Id. pp. 88-93. Henry Smith was accepted as late as 1670 (Id. p. 43), but the reason for this delay I do not know. It was in the next year (1671) that he was granted eighty acres for his services in the Pequot War, as stated above. He died in Stamford in 1686 (Hist. of G., p. 654) or in 1687 (Hist. of Stamford, p. 43).

The Town Clerk of Stamford in a letter to me dated March 27, 1914, says that there are of record in his office two deeds in which Henry Smith is grantee and ten in which he is grantor; and that there are thirty-one deeds in which his son, Daniel Smith, is grantee and five in which he is grantor.

On Jan. 19, 1681, Henry Smith of Stamford conveyed "unto my son," Daniel Smith, of Greenwich a certain parcel of meadow situate in Stamford and lying in "Rockeneck" containing one acre, more or less, and abutting upon lands owned by Cornelius Jones and Joshua Hoyt. The deed contained the provision that "my said son" is to have the land "after my decease and not before."

This deed was witnessed by Abraham Ambler and Joshua Knapp, was recorded for Daniel Smith Nov. 24, 1681, in Book "A," page 101, of the Stamford Land Records. I have a certified copy of this deed.

If it be true that Henry Smith was the son of Thomas Smith of St. Mary, Aldermanbury Parish, London, as suggested in the history of Greenwich (p. 654), then he was directly subject to the

persecutions of William Laud as Bishop of London, even before he became Archbishop of Canterbury, for St. Mary in Aldermanbury was close to the Guildhall. It was the scene of the marriage of John Milton and Catherine Woodcock. "Aldermanbury came by its name because of there being held in the street a famous court or bury of Aldermen." *Nooks and Corners of Old London* (1910), p. 19.

NOTE NO. 2

DANIEL SMITH²

The first settlement was made in Greenwich, Conn., on July 18, 1640 (Hist. G., p. 5) and the first settlement was made in Stamford, Conn., in the spring of 1641 (Id. p. 24), but Greenwich was considered a part of the town of Stamford until 1665 (Id. p. 24). On May 2, 1665, Stamford and Greenwich were both declared to be under the government of the Colony of Connecticut (Id. p. 28), and on May 11th of that year Greenwich was declared a town (Id. p. 28 and p. 51).

Daniel Smith² was born in Stamford in 1648 (Id. p. 654), and although he was one of the landowners of Greenwich, styled "The 27 Proprietors of 1672" (Id. p. 31), he may not have removed from Stamford to Greenwich until the spring of 1673, for it was not until May 23rd of that year that he was granted six acres in Greenwich as a home lot (Id. p. 483).

In December, 1673, he was granted an interest in the out-lands lying between the Miamus and the Byram Rivers (Id. p. 484), and on May 21, 1688, he was one of the fifty-two landowners of Greenwich, whose population at that time was about 300 (Id. pp. 47, 48).

At a town meeting held on Nov. 9, 1691, he was appointed a member of a committee of three to arrange for the building of a church (Id. pp. 40 and 402), and at another town meeting, held in 1694, it was decided that the church should "stand upon ye hill between the houses of Daniel Smith and Ephriam Palmer, which site was northwest of the old burying ground and southeast of the present (1911) church" (Id. p. 40).

In 1697, the Tax List of Greenwich contained 66 names and the property of Daniel Smith was valued at 161 pounds, the

property of only one other person (John Marshall, Senior) exceeding in value that amount (Id. pp. 54, 55).

On January 28, 1701-2, a list of estates was made out "belonging to ye proper inhabitants in *Stamford*." The property of Daniel Smith is listed at 148 pounds, the property of only one other person (Jonas Weed, Senior) exceeding in value that amount. The list contains 117 names. Hist. Stamford, p. 175.

He conveyed lands to his sons at various times, to-wit: To Daniel, Junior, on March 21, 1706 (Hist. G., p. 484); to his son, Nathan³, on March 16, 1721 (Id. p. 484); to his son, Benjamin, on March 16, 1722 (Id. p. 483); to his sons, Nathan³ and Benjamin, on April 23, 1722 (Id. p. 484, and G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 65).

It is stated in the Hist. G., p. 654, that he died in Greenwich on March 3, 1740, but he apparently died in Stamford. Prior to May 9, 1728, the Probate Court having jurisdiction over Estates in Greenwich was held at Fairfield, but on that day a Probate Court was created at Stamford, Greenwich and Ridgefield. Greenwich was not set off as a Probate District until 1853 (Id. pp. 64, 198 and 310). Even if, then, he lived in Greenwich at the time of his death, we should expect to find the administration of his Estate to have been had in Stamford. But the Stamford Probate Records (Vol. 1, p. 327) of June 4, 1740, say: "The Inventory of the Estate of Daniel Smith of *Stamford* was taken in Stamford by Captain Samuel Hoyt and Mr. John Holby." And the same records show that on Oct. 8, 1740, "a distribution of the Estate of Daniel Smith of *Stamford* was made" among his twelve children (his son, Joshua, having died) and that a double portion was given to his oldest son, Daniel, to-wit: £24-4-11½, and to each of his other children £12-2-5¾. There seems to have been no real estate mentioned in those records, but apparently he had not sold, or given to his children, all his real estate; for on Feb. 20, 1741-42, Daniel (Junior) and Benjamin Smith of Greenwich, and Joseph and Caleb Smith of Stamford, and Moses and Ezra (residence not given) quitclaimed "to our brother, Nathan Smith³ (all our) right by our honored father, Daniel Smith" to certain lands. (G. L. R., Vol. 5, p. 388.)

He had, then, probably returned to Stamford and was living at the time of his death with his son, Joseph or Caleb, in Stamford. He was at the time of his death 92 years of age.

NOTE NO. 3

NATHAN SMITH, SENIOR³

That Nathan Smith, Senior³, was the son of Daniel Smith² appears not only from page 656 of *Ye Historie of Greenwich* but also from the deeds and Probate Records mentioned in Note No. 2. While there is no direct evidence of the date of his birth, I think he was born between 1693 and 1695 and my reasons are these: (First). His wife, Hester Green Smith, was born Dec. 19, 1696 (Hist. G., p. 552), and he was probably older than she was. (Second). He conveyed land to his son, Nathan, Junior⁴, on Nov. 17, 1738 (G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 249), and Nathan, Junior⁴, was in all probability at least twenty-one years of age at that time. If, then, Nathan, Junior⁴, was the first child born to Nathan, Senior³, and Hester (he was undoubtedly the oldest of their sons), they were married as early as 1716, when Hester was twenty years of age and when Nathan, Senior³, must have been at least twenty-one years of age. But if Nathan, Junior⁴, was not their first child, then their marriage may have occurred as early as 1714, when Hester was eighteen years of age and when Nathan, Senior³, must have been at least twenty-one years of age.

On Aug. 26, 1723, Nathan Smith³ sold land to Joseph Darling (Hist. G., p. 453); in January, 1723-4, to Ebenezer Mead, Jr. (G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 3); on Aug. 26, 1725, to John and Joseph Darlington (G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 22); on Dec. 7, 1727, to Timothy Mead (Hist. G., p. 473); on Dec. 15, 1727, to Jonathan Knapp "six acres in 7th divident" (G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 324); on Aug. 4, 1729, to George Dennis (Hist. G., p. 453); on Sept. 18, 1733, to Charles Green (Hist. G., p. 457); on March 8, 1735, to John Healey or Nealey (Hist. G., p. 458 and p. 474).

On March 16, 1725, his land was surveyed (G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 88).

On April 14, 1728, the Stamford Land Records show (Vol. C., pp. 148-9) that Joseph Lockwood, Pheby Smith, Nathan Smith³ and John Dann (or Dow) signed a receipt to Benjamin Green, Junior, "administrator of last Will of our honored *father*, Benjamin Green, late of Stamford (for) £10-14-5 bequeathed us by (his) Will." This receipt is explained by these facts:

Joseph Lockwood had married Sarah Green, daughter of Ben-

jamin Green (Hist. G., pp. 551, 607). Phebe Green, another daughter of Benjamin Green, had married John Smith, brother of Daniel Smith². John Smith died Nov. 3, 1711 (Id. pp. 551, 658). Hester Green, another daughter of Benjamin Green, had married Nathan Smith³ (Id. pp. 552, 656). And Deborah Green, another daughter of Benjamin Green, had married John Dann (or Dow) (Id. p. 552):

In October, 1729, Nathan Smith³ was commissioned Ensign of the West Company or Train Band in Greenwich. (Hist. G., p. 98.)

On May 28, 1730, Nathan Smith³ of Greenwich quitclaimed "to my honored father, Mr. Daniel Smith of Stamford, all claims to lands and meadows which my father hath given me in Stamford (and) also in Greenwich E. side of Miamus River below main County road." (S. L. R., Vol. C., p. 231, and G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 552.)

On Nov. 17, 1738, Nathan Smith³ of Greenwich for five pounds and good will deeded "to my son, Nathan Smith⁴," land in Greenwich. (G. L. R., Vol. 3, p. 249.)

On March 1, 1739, Nathan Smith³ of Greenwich deeded to "my brother, Ezra Smith of Stamford, land of my honored father, Daniel Smith, north of Stamford 8 miles, which lies in Westchester Co." (S. L. R., Vol. D., p. 311.)

On March 11, 1740, Nathan Smith³ deeded land to his son, Nathan Smith⁴ (Hist. G., p. 484), and, again, on Nov. 10, 1740, deeded him two parcels of land with dwelling house and barn. G. L. R., Vol. 5, p. 388.

On March 19, 1741, Nathan Smith³ of Greenwich deeded to Samuel Brown "land which was a *part* of the right that did belong to my honored father, Daniel Smith of Stamford, ded'd, and (was) by his deed conveyed to me April 23, 1722, (being a) deed to undivided land in Greenwich." G. L. R., Vol. 9, p. 301. (Not recorded until Apl. 15, 1765.)

On Feb. 20, 1742, Nathan Smith³ was still in Greenwich, Conn., as his brothers then executed a quitclaim deed to him, as stated in Note No. 2.

But between 1742 and 1750, he and at least three of his sons, Nathan⁴, James and Reuben, removed to Nine Partners, which was

then in Crom Elbow Precinct, Dutchess County, New York. See Note No. 4.

That he had four sons, named Nathan⁴, James, Isaac and Reuben, is clearly shown by the following:

1. On May 16, 1755, in a deed from Cornelius and Theodore Vandyck of lot seven in Upper (Little) Nine Partners to James Smith, the latter was described as "of Crom Elbow Precinct" and as the "son of Nathan Smith, deceased, of Crom Elbow Precinct." (L. R. D. Co., Vol. 3, p. 414.) The land conveyed was, I think, in the *present* (1914) Town of Pine Plains. (See Note No. 6.) This deed shows (1) that James lived in Crom Elbow Precinct and was the son of Nathan; (2) that his father had died previous to the date of the deed; and (3) that his father had died in Crom Elbow Precinct.

2. On May 25, 1756, Reuben made his Will and appointed "my brother Nathan" one of the Executors thereof. See Exhibit No. 2.

3. On March 25, 1759, Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, made his Will and in that Will calls himself a resident of Crom Elbow Precinct, gives his father's name as Nathan Smith and mentions his two brothers, James and Isaac (Reuben had died previously). See Exhibit No. 3.

Nathan, Senior³, may have had a daughter who married Jonathan Lockwood, as the latter is called "my brother" in the Will of Reuben Smith⁴ (Exhibit No. 2) or Reuben Smith⁴ may have married a Mary Lockwood, sister of Jonathan Lockwood. I have been unable to secure the Lockwood Family Genealogy, which might settle the question.

NOTE NO. 4

I.

The evidence that Nathan Smith, Senior³, and his sons, Nathan, Junior⁴, James and Reuben of Greenwich, Conn., removed to and settled in Nine Partners, in Crom Elbow Precinct, in the County of Dutchess, N. Y., seems to be conclusive.

1. The Histories of Little Nine Partners, of Amenia and of Greenwich show in general that many of the early settlers in Nine Partners came from Greenwich. We find also that many of those associated with the Smith brothers in Nine Partners as witnesses

to deeds and wills, and as neighbors, unquestionably came from Greenwich. For instance, the names of Adams, Holmes, Lockwood, Purdy, Mead and Reynolds are all Greenwich names. Mr. Spencer P. Mead, author of *Ye Historie of Greenwich*, writes me: "By elimination we find in the period of 1700-1755 only one Smith unaccounted for, and that is Nathan, b. about 1698. You find a Nathan in Dutchess County. Where did he come from? Many from Greenwich and Stamford were early settlers at Nine Partners, and can we assume there is where Nathan Smith disappeared to? Knowing the trend of settlers from Stamford and Greenwich, I think it is safe."

2. Huntting's *History of Little Nine Partners* is a history of the early settlement and later development of the *present* towns of Milan, Pine Plains and North East. The present town of North East covers a portion of Great Nine Partners, which was originally in Crom Elbow Precinct and afterwards in the Precinct of Amenia. On page 380 of the Chapter entitled "Lineage," Mr. Huntting says: "*Smith* * * *. In 1672 Daniel was one of the '27 Proprietors' of Horse Neck, now Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn. He had sons, Daniel, Moses, Nathan, Reuben (son of Nathan, not his brother), Benjamin, Ezra, Caleb, and a daughter, Ruth. It is said these had large families. Nathan in an engagement with Indians had his leg broken, and resting against a tree he killed three Indians before being massacred." Mr. Huntting then proceeds to give descendants of Peter, son of Benjamin Smith, brother of Nathan, Senior³. There are several errors in his account (all of which is not quoted), and Mr. Spencer P. Mead doubts the authenticity of the account of Nathan's death. But the important point in the matter now under consideration is that representatives of the Daniel Smith² family of Greenwich did settle in Nine Partners. Nor need we be surprised at finding no other mention in that history of Nathan Smith, Senior³, and no account of his descendants, when we consider that he died before May 16, 1755; that Nathan, Junior⁴, died soon after March 25, 1759; that the children of the latter were all under age at the time of their father's death; and that they all moved away from Nine Partners before the Revolutionary War. In addition to this, there were few, if any, records either of churches or of precincts or of towns kept prior to 1760 and if there ever were any such records in existence, they have been lost or destroyed.

3. Daniel Wheaton married Joanna Green, who was born March 14, 1703, and was the sister of Reuben Green (born Jan. 25, 1709) and the sister-in-law of Nathan Smith, Senior³, who had married her sister, Hester Green. Hist. G., p. 552. Daniel Wheaton died and on Dec. 30, 1732, the Probate Court at Stamford appointed Nathan Smith, Senior³, and Reuben Green as Executors of the Estate of Daniel Wheaton, "late of Greenwich," and as guardians of his children. S. P. R., Vol. 1, p. 33. On Feb. 2, 1749-50, Reuben Green, one of the Executors of the Estate of said Daniel Wheaton, filed in that court a paper in which he acknowledged the receipt from Daniel Wheaton, Junior, son of deceased, of ten pounds to pay all debts and charges of the Estate. S. P. R., Vol. 2, p. 26. This closed the Estate and relieved the Executors of their trust, and then the following appears (S. P. R., Vol. 2, p. 26): "DUTCHESS CO., December ye first day A. D. 1749. I, Nathan Smith, Exr of Daniel Wheaton's estate to acquit and discharge myself and my heirs from any demands of sd. Estate." This was signed by Nathan Smith, Senior³, and witnessed by Jonathan Reynolds and Reuben Smith. Reuben Smith was a son of Nathan, Senior³, and a brother of Nathan, Junior⁴, and Jonathan Reynolds was the owner of land adjoining certain land which was afterwards bought by Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, of Daniel Harris. This land was in Crom Elbow Precinct and in the Lower (or Great) Nine Partners. See the deed from Daniel Harris to Nathan Smith, Junior, dated Dec. 16, 1758, and recorded June 30, 1761. L. R. D. Co., Vol. 3, p. 450.

II.

We know, then, that the Smiths were in Nine Partners as early as 1750. We also know that Nathan, Senior³, was in Greenwich in 1742 (Note 2) and that Nathan, Junior⁴, sold land in Greenwich to Benjamin Purdy on Oct. 20, 1743. Hist. G., p. 477. We conclude, then, that they settled in Nine Partners between 1743 and 1750, and in this connection the following facts are of interest and indicate that they settled there about 1748 with many other families from Greenwich.

In 1753, Abraham Reinke, one of the Moravian missionaries, preached at Nine Partners and Oblong and said in his Journal:

"The people came here five years ago in expectation of

bettering their fortunes by the purchase of cheap farms and for the enjoyment of religious liberty."

This, from his estimate, shows that a considerable portion of the people came about 1748. Hist. D. Co., p. 338.

"From 1740 to 1750, the immigration was evidently large. * * * A considerable portion of the people came here about 1748. * * * The better lands were easily cleared and brought immediate returns. The title was assured, and the price was moderate." Hist. A., p. 26.

"They had come to this newly opened territory without any concert, each family purchasing their lands independently of the others, and without any previous or immediate arrangement for establishing any civil or ecclesiastical organizations. In this they were unlike the communities in New England, which made their settlements under the regulations of organized associations, civil and religious. Those were a homogenous people, and set out at once with all the advantages of a common center and unity in their social life.

"The absence of this municipal unity in the case of these immigrants, and the want of public records in the beginning, may readily account for the lack of exact dates in their history." Hist. A., p. 29.

There were "settlers of a New England ancestry, who had located at an earlier date (than 1750) in and around the 'Federal Square,' so called in later years. These had come principally from Connecticut by way of Southern Oblong and Amenia." Hist. L. N. P., p. 39.

There was at the Federal Square the "Smith burial ground." Id. p. 153. The Federal Square was situated in the northwest corner of Amenia next to the Stamford line. (M. H. R.)

It is certain that Peter Smith (fourth child of Benjamin Smith, brother of Nathan, Senior³) also settled in Nine Partners and left descendants there. Hist. L. N. P., p. 262 and p. 380.

I think that Caleb (brother of Nathan, Senior³) or Caleb, Jr., his son, also settled there. Id. p. 85, and p. 380. On Feb. 16, 1756, Caleb Smith⁴ "of North East Precinct" bought 33 acres and 27 rods of land in the Oblong of James Parke, also of North East Precinct. Vol. 3, p. 390, L. R. D. Co.

NOTE NO. 5

NINE PARTNERS

In early days Dutchess County was much larger than it is now and was bounded on the north by Albany County (which also was much larger than at present and embraced both sides of the Hudson River), on the south by West Chester County, on the west by the Hudson River, and on the east by the Colony of Connecticut. See Sauthier's map.

In other words, part of the southern portion of Albany County has been taken to form Columbia County and part of the southern portion of Dutchess County has been taken to form Putnam County, but the *north* line of Dutchess County was the same then as it is now.

On May 27, 1697, a grant of land in Dutchess County was made by Governor Benjamin Fletcher to nine proprietors and hence was called "Nine Partners." On April 10, 1706, another and smaller grant of land was made to ten proprietors, one of whom sold his interest to another. In time, the smaller tract came to be called Little Nine Partners and the larger tract Great Nine Partners. Hist. L. N. P., pp. 3, 20, 33, and Hist. of Ct., pp. 3, 4, 5, *et seq.*

Little Nine Partners was in the northeast corner of Dutchess county; was bounded on the north by Albany County (now Columbia County) and on the east by "The Oblong"; and extended about 12 miles east and west and about 6 miles north and south. It embraced practically what are now known as the towns (or townships) of Northeast, Milan and Pine Plains. Great Nine Partners lay directly south of the former (L. N. P.); was bounded on the east by "The Oblong"; and embraced practically what are now known as the towns (or townships) of Amenia, Clinton, Stanford, Pleasant Valley and Washington. Both tracts were irregular in shape, situated about 8 to 10 miles from the Hudson River, and were hilly. See Sauthier's map. "The Oblong" was a narrow strip of land between the Province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut and was claimed by both. It was finally settled that it should be under the jurisdiction of New York. Hist. of Conn. by C., pp. 174, 175. See also Note No. 6.

In 1735, the Assembly of the Province of New York passed

an Act providing for the partition and division of the (Great) Nine Partners Grant in order to encourage settlements on the frontiers. See C. Hist. N. Y., Vol. VI, pp. 27 and 29—also Vol. VI, p. 153.

For further information as to "Nine Partners," see "Divisions of Dutchess County, N. Y.," Note No. 6.

NOTE NO. 6

DIVISIONS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY

(The "towns" mentioned herein were not villages but were subdivisions of Dutchess County. See Preface.)

1. 1701, Oct. 18, Dutchess Co. (including Putnam Co. until June, 1812) was provisionally annexed to Ulster Co.

2. 1713—Dutchess Co. became independent.

3. 1719—Dutchess Co. was divided into three "wards," Northern, Middle and Southern. Hist. L. N. P., p. 4.

4. 1737, Dec. 16, Dutchess Co. was divided into seven (7) precincts, to-wit: Beekman, Rombout (or Fish Kill), Crom Elbow, North, Po'keepsie, Rynbeck and South. Hist. of L. N. P., p. 4. N. Y. State Library, Oct. 18, 1913.

(a) CROM ELBOW PRECINCT was defined thus: "Crom Elbow Precinct to contain *all* the lands Granted to the said Heathcoat & Company called the Lower (Great) Nine Partners and also all the Land granted to Peter Fauconier & Company in Pawlings Purchase and as far to the northward as a Due East Line Run from the North End of Little Esopus Island to the Cromelbow Kill or Creek." (N. Y. State Library, Oct. 3, 1913.) The Fauconier & Co. tract lay between Nine Partners and the Hudson River. See Sautier's Map.

Crom Elbow Precinct originally extended, therefore (at least for a portion of its width, north and south), from the Hudson River to the Oblong and included *all* the Lots in Great Nine Partners. See, also, Hist. of Amenia, p. 45.

(b) NORTH PRECINCT included Little Nine Partners. Hist. of L. N. P., p. 4.

5. 1743, Dec. 17. Of these seven precincts, there were four which abutted on the Oblong on the east, to-wit: South, Beekman, Crom Elbow and North, and on this date these four were extended across the Oblong to the Conn. line. Hist. of A., p. 45; Hist. of D.

Co., p. 54. The Oblong was a strip of land, about two miles wide, lying between the Colony of Connecticut and the Province of New York and claimed by both. It was ceded to New York in 1731. S. G., pp. 61 and 256. See also Note No. 5.

6. 1746, Dec. 16. The Precinct of North East was organized out of North Precinct and covered nearly all of Little Nine Partners (Hist. L. N. P., pp. 4 and 38), i. e., that portion which is now (1875) embraced in Milan, Pine Plains and North East. Id. pp. 20 and 32. It also contained a portion of The Oblong.

7. 1762, March 20. The *Precinct* of Crom Elbow was divided into two Precincts, Charlotte and Amenia.

CHARLOTTE PRECINCT contained "all that part of the said (Crom Elbow) Precinct which lies to the Westward of the Eastermost Tier of Lots laid out in the General Division * * * called the lower or great Nine Partners." N. Y. State Library, Oct. 18, 1913. Charlotte Precinct, therefore, covered not only the Fauconier & Co. tract, but the greater portion of Great Nine Partners. This portion of Great Nine Partners included "nearly or quite the *present* (1875) town of Stanford and Washington" (Hist. L. N. P., p. 4), and, perhaps, a part of the *present* (1914) towns of Clinton (S. G., p. 304) and of Pleasant Valley.

AMENIA PRECINCT contained "the said Eastermost Tier of Lots (of Great Nine Partners) and so much of the Oblong as before the Publication hereof was contained in Crom Elbow Precinct." Id. The *Precinct* of Amenia, therefore, consisted of Lots 28 to and including 36 (numbered from south to north) in the eastermost tier of lots in Great Nine Partners, which lots abutted on the Oblong, and also of Lots 42 to and including 72 in the Oblong. The Oblong lots were in two tiers and each lot was square and contained about 500 acres. The lots began on the south at numbers 43 and 44 and extended to the north up to 71 and 72. That is, the even numbered lots adjoined the Conn. line and the odd numbered lots adjoined those even numbered lots on the west. M. H. R., May 20, 1913, and Hist. of A., p. 7.

This Precinct included the *present* (1875) town of Amenia and all that part of the *present* (1875) town of North East which lies south of a line running through the northern part of the *present* (1875) village of Millerton. Hist. of Amenia, pp. 5 and 6 (1875).

8. 1788, March 7. The *Town* of Amenia was organized and contained the same territory as the Precinct of Amenia. Id.

9. 1788, March 7. The *Town* of North East was organized and covered the same territory as the Precinct of North East, to-wit: 50,048½ acres. Hist. of L. N. P., pp. 111, 112, 113.

10. 1818, March 6. The *present* (1875) town of Milan was taken out of the town of North East, to-wit: 21,596 acres. Id. p. 103.

11. 1823, March 26. The *present* (1875) town of Pine Plains was also taken out of the town of North East, to-wit: About 19,000 acres, thus leaving about 9,400 acres. Id. p. 111.

12. 1823, March 26. The *present* (1875) towns of Amenia and North East were carved out of the then towns of Amenia and North East, the latter absorbing about 16,000 acres which had been in the town of Amenia, making about 25,400 acres in North East. Id. pp. 112, 113.

According to the letter (Oct. 8, 1913) of the County Clerk of Dutchess Co., the following lots in Great Nine Partners are now in the *Town* of North East, to-wit: Lots numbered 35 and 36, and parts of lots numbered 33, 34, 19, 20 and 21. This would leave in the *Town* of Amenia Lots numbered 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, and parts of Lots numbered 33 and 34.

If his statement is correct, these results follow:

1. Anyone occupying a farm on any of lots 28 to 32 (both inclusive) or on some parts of 33 and 34, would be described,

- (a) Until March 20, 1762, as "of Crom Elbow Precinct";
- (b) From March 20, 1762, until March 7, 1788, as "of the Precinct of Amenia";
- (c) And since March 7, 1788, as "of the town of Amenia."

2. But anyone occupying a farm on lots 35 and 36 or on some parts of lots 33, 34, 19, 20 and 21, would be described as "of Crom Elbow Precinct" and as "of the Precinct of Amenia" and "as of the Town of Amenia," as in (a), (b) and (c) above, until March 26, 1823, but since that date "as of the town of North East."

3. Nathan Smith, Senior³, and Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, evidently settled in Great Nine Partners somewhere near the boundary line between the towns of Amenia and North East and probably in the northwestern part of Amenia, or in the southwestern part of North East. See Note No. 7, subdivision I.

The lots in Great Nine Partners, not mentioned above, lie in the present towns of Stanford and Washington and, perhaps, a few of them in the towns of Clifton and Pleasant Valley.

NOTE.—I believe the boundaries of the various towns mentioned are the same now as they were in 1875.

NOTE NO. 7

NATHAN SMITH, JUNIOR⁴

2045329

I.

Nathan, Junior⁴, and his brother, Reuben, probably lived on adjacent farms in that portion of Great Nine Partners which, as I conclude (see Note No. 6) is *now* near the boundary line between the towns (townships) of Amenia and North East, and probably in the northwestern part of Amenia or in the southwestern part of North East. In that neighborhood and in the northwest corner of Amenia are located the old "Smith Burying Ground," the old cross-roads then called the "Federal Square" and the settlement which was then called "the City" and is now the village of Smithfield. Hist. of L. N. P., pp. 39, 153, 360.

The records of Dutchess County show that on May 24, 1756, Nathan conveyed to his brother, Reuben, two portions of land (the number of acres not being given) in Lot 33 in Great Nine Partners (L. R. D. Co., Vol. "D or 4," p. 177), and on Dec. 16, 1758, Nathan bought of Daniel Harris another portion of said Lot 33, which contained "by estimation twenty-three acres and thirty rods of ground." In that deed is this clause, "together with the houses, barns, stables, orchards, gardens," etc. L. R. D. Co., Vol. 3, p. 450. I have certified copies of the two deeds mentioned above.

II.

That Nathan, Junior⁴, was the father of the four Smith brothers, Nathan, Stephen, Eli⁵ and Amos, who finally settled in Shoreham, Vermont, is clearly shown by the following:

1. It is stated in the History of Shoreham by the author and also by Joseph Smith⁶, son of Eli Smith⁵, in an article contributed by him and printed in that history, that the four Smith brothers came from Nine Partners.

2. "Aunt Sally" in her statement (Exhibit No. 4) says, (1) that her grandfather Smith died in Nine Partners; (2) that her

grandmother Smith then married a Mr. Hollister and had two sons, Smith Hollister and Samuel Hollister; and (3) that when she was a little girl the Hollisters lived in Ballston, N. Y., and her "half uncles," Smith and Samuel, used to come to visit their relatives in Shoreham. These three statements are all verified.

(1) We know from the Will of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, and the probate thereof that he died in Crom Elbow Precinct. We also know from the deed to him, dated Dec. 16, 1758, that he bought a residence in Nine Partners in that Precinct. We also know that on March 25, 1759, he was "very sick and weak in body" and that he probably died soon after that date and certainly before May 18, 1761, when his Will was probated or proved. And we also know from his Will that his wife's name was Rachel.

(2) The Land Records of Sharon, Conn., just across the state line from Nine Partners, show on page 249 of Vol. 4, that "Josiah Hollister of Sharon and Rachel Smith of Nine Partners were married together June 26, 1761," and further show that they had two sons, Smith Hollister, born May 27, 1762, and Samuel Hollister, born March 24, 1764.

(3) The "District of Ballston," then in Albany County, but now in Saratoga County, N. Y., was settled in 1770 by Rev. Eliphalet Ball and colony from Bedford in Westchester County, N. Y., and from the adjoining town of Stamford, Conn. (Pages 11 and 14 of Centennial History of Ballston Spa.) This history also says on page 45 that in Milton (part of Ballston) "where Hiram Wood now (1907) lives, one Jabez Patchin and his son-in-law, Enos Morehouse, resided. Near by, to the north, a family of Hollisters located."

The first Census of the United States (1790) shows that Josiah Hollister, Smith Hollister and Samuel Hollister, with their several families, then lived in Ballston, N. Y., and in 1790 "Aunt Sally" was five years of age.

3. "Aunt Sally" further says that of the sons of her grandfather, Nathan was the oldest and that the other sons followed in this order, Stephen, Eli⁵, Amos. And we know from the Will of Nathan, Junior⁴, that his son, Nathan (the third), was given twice the portion of his other children because he was the oldest son.

4. The thorough investigations by Miss Reed of Amenia Union

have not shown any other person named Rachel Smith in Great or Little Nine Partners at the period involved.

5. Manchester, Vermont, was settled by persons from the Precinct of Amenia (organized in 1762 out of Crom Elbow Precinct) and Nathan (the third) and Stephen Smith, two of the four Smith brothers, were among such early settlers. A comparison of the names of neighbors and friends of Nathan, Junior⁴, and Reuben Smith (i. e., witnesses to the Wills and Deeds mentioned above and owners of adjoining land) show that some of them or their descendants were also early settlers in Manchester.

III.

It is evident that Nathan⁵ (the third) must have been born about 1740 and Stephen⁵ about 1742. The Family Bibles of Orvil⁶, Rollin C.⁶, and Eli B. Smith⁶ (as well as the N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 15, p. 285) give the date of the birth of Eli⁵ as Nov. 10, 1751, and "Aunt Sally" says Amos⁵ was younger than Eli⁵. We do not know when Rachel⁵ and Sarah⁵ were born, but it is quite certain they must have been "of age" on Feb. 1, 1767, when they join with their brothers, Nathan⁵ and Stephen⁵, in the deed to Peter Smith (Exhibit No. 1).

As their father and mother were both living as late as March 25, 1759 (the date of his Will), it would seem probable that there were other children than the six whose names we know.

IV.

I am inclined to think that Rachel Holmes was the wife of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴. She was born in Greenwich on Feb. 24, 1720 (Hist. G., p. 566), and would have been 18 years of age in 1738, when Nathan⁴ was probably married, and 41 years of age when Rachel Smith married Josiah Hollister, and 44 years of age when their son, Samuel, was born.

NOTE NO. 8

THE FOUR SMITH BROTHERS⁵

Stephen and Eli⁵ Smith came to Shoreham, Vermont, in 1784 and brought their families there in March, 1785. Nathan and Amos came in 1792. The author of the History of Shoreham says on page 23, "Four brothers of the name of Smith settled on the lake (Champlain) road, from which circumstance it took the name of 'Smith Street,' which it still retains. They *all* originated from Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y.; went from that place to Spencertown, N. Y., and from thence to Manchester, Vt. From the latter place they came to this town." This is a general statement of their migrations and was probably only intended as such. For we know, for instance, that Amos came from Lenox, Mass., directly to Shoreham in 1792 and merely passed through Manchester. But Joseph Smith⁶, son of Eli⁵, is more specific and says in the article contributed by him to the History of Shoreham (pp. 122, 123): "In the year 1784, Eli and Stephen Smith, who, *previous to* the Revolution, *had* removed from Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to Spencertown, and thence to Manchester, Vt., 'came to this town * * *.' There are, however, several reasons why even this should not be interpreted as meaning that Eli, as well as Stephen, came as far as Manchester *before* the Revolutionary War, i. e., in or before 1775. One is that Eli enlisted in a regiment of militia which was raised in the District of Claverock, in which Spencertown was situated. Another is that it is stated in the N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 15, p. 285, that Eli's son, Joseph⁶, was born in Spencertown in 1782. Another is that "Aunt Sally" says (Exhibit No. 4) that "Eli Smith came from Spencertown to Shoreham * * *."

In traveling from south to north, these towns lie almost in a straight line and in the following order, to-wit: Amenia in Nine Partners, "Spencertown," (Ballston), Manchester and Shoreham.

The general route, therefore, by which the four brothers migrated from Nine Partners to Shoreham is clear but the dates when they severally left Nine Partners, the places at which they stopped on the way and the length of time they remained at such places, are not clear.

All the evidence we have, however, indicates that neither Nathan

nor Stephen made an extended stop at Spencertown on their journey to Manchester.

Nathan apparently did not settle in Manchester until a short time prior to April 9, 1775, because the town records show the birth of his son, Joseph, on that day and do not show the dates of birth of any of his children older than Joseph. Nor does the name of Nathan himself appear on the town records prior to that time.

The exact time of Stephen's settlement in Manchester is also doubtful. His daughter, "Aunt Sally," says (Exhibit No. 4), while speaking of her father and mother, "I suppose they were married in Nine Partners. She (her mother) lived with Grandfather Whelby till she had four children *and* came to Manchester." Her fourth child, Rachel, was born Feb. 3, 1770, and her fifth child, Elizabeth, was born Feb. 7, 1772. This would fix the date of their settlement in Manchester between 1770 and 1772. This conclusion is supported by Exhibit No. 1, which is a deed dated Feb. 1, 1767, and indicates that Stephen, as well as Nathan (the third), was still in Dutchess County, N. Y., and is supported also by the fact that the first time the name of Nathan Whelby, who was, I think, the father of the Misses Whelby, appears upon the town records of Manchester is in March, 1771, when he was elected "Path Master."

There are, however, apparently two objections to this conclusion. One is that when the Charter of Manchester was given by Gov. Wentworth on Aug. 11, 1761, to the sixty-four grantees named therein, it was provided, "these plots to be laid under the superintendence of Martin Powell and Stephen Smith" (A. E. B., March 10, 1913). But we find that ten years later, on Nov. 6, 1771, the same two men were selected to lay out lots in Manchester by the Proprietors (Note No. 10) at a meeting held in Amenia in Nine Partners. They were, then, probably surveyors or were considered particularly skilled in judging land values. The other objection is that the records of Manchester show the dates of the births of Stephen's children commencing with the oldest child, who was born as early as April 2, 1764. Miss Bennett thinks that this record proves that Stephen and Martha were married in Manchester and that their first child was born there. But it was frequently the custom of new settlers to have the names and dates of birth of all their children entered upon the records of a town when, or soon after, they settled there. The failure of the records to show that four of

his children had been born elsewhere may have been due simply to an oversight on the part of the town clerk.

Eli⁵ and Amos were not more than ten and nine years of age, respectively, when their mother married Josiah Hollister. They evidently remained with their mother and step-father in Nine Partners or in Sharon, which was just across the state line in Connecticut, until they all moved north—Eli remaining in Spencertown, Amos turning east to Lenox, Mass., and the Hollisters continuing on to Ballston and settling there.

In 1784, Eli⁵ either left his family in Spencertown or took them with him to Manchester and left them at the home of Nathan or Stephen, while he and Stephen went north together to decide on a new location. They found what they wanted in Shoreham and returned and brought their families to Shoreham in the spring of 1785.

Amos also moved from Lenox, through Manchester, to Shoreham in 1792. And it is probable that he and Nathan, like Eli⁵ and Stephen, traveled from Manchester to Shoreham together, as they both settled there in 1792. They probably removed to Shoreham because Stephen and Eli⁵ were satisfactorily settled there.

The four brothers all served in the Revolutionary War.

Nathan "was in the battle of Bennington; he and Benjamin Vaughan were the two first persons who scaled the breast-works in pursuit of the enemy." Hist. S., p. 23. For his war record see C. of T., pp. 23 and 80; Archives N. Y., Vol. 1, pp. 14, 16, 27, 28, 535; Vermont Rev. Rolls, pp. 815, 787; Hist. of Manchester, p. 31, etc.; and J. A. S., June 3, 1912. He was one of the Green Mountain Boys and rose from second lieutenant to major.

Stephen Smith was one of the "nine men, either then or afterward, inhabitants of this town, (who) are known to have been with (Ethan) Allen which he entered the fort (Ticonderoga)." Hist. S., p. 12. This was on May 10, 1775, "only twenty days after the shedding of the first blood of the Revolution at the battle of Lexington." Id. p. 15.

Amos Smith was in Capt. Charles Dibbell's Company of Militia of Massachusetts.

Eli Smith⁵ "was in the battle at Stillwater, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga." Hist. S., p. 23.

The names of Eli Smith⁵ and Smith Hollister appear as

privates in the Albany County Militia, 9th Regiment, on p. 117 of "New York in the Revolution." This regiment was the second of the two regiments into which the militia of the "District of Claverack" was organized. Letter of N. Y. State Librarian, Feb. 28, 1913.

Hillsdale (see Spencertown, Note No. 9) was in the District of Claverack from 1772 until 1882, when it was formed into the "District of Hillsdale." Hist. C. Co., p. 35.

The "declaration of the officers of the Regiment of Hillsdale," dated "Claverack District, County of Albany, November 17, 1775," was signed by thirty officers and of these fifteen appear in the list of officers of the 9th Reg. given at pp. 116 and 117 of the "New York in the Revolution." See Hist. C. Co., p. 33.

This regiment was probably not completed and organized until the winter of 1776-77 and it is believed that a part of the regiment at least was with Gates' army at Saratoga. Id. p. 34.

The Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue, author of the History of Shoreham, says on pages 109 and 110, "The earliest preaching of which I have any account, was by Elder Samuel Skeels, a Baptist minister. He came here about the year 1788 or 1789. He remained about three years. * * * He left this town about 1792.

"After this there was no stated preaching for some time; but the people were in the habit of assembling together on the Sabbath for worship, in private houses in the winter and in barns in the summer. Deacon Stephen Cooper and Deacon Nathan Hand, who were Congregationalists, and Deacon Eli Smith, who was a Baptist, usually conducted the meetings, and led in the devotions; and, generally, a sermon was read by Thomas Rowley, Esq., or Deacon Smith.

"A few devotedly pious men were accustomed, at that early period, to meet in social religious circles in private houses, and frequently traveled several miles on foot, in the darkness of night, through the woods, to attend them. These meetings contributed much to promote the interests of religion at that early period. While there was no minister, and no church had been organized, there was a season of special religious interest in which a considerable number of persons became hopefully pious. During this period the different religious denominations worshipped together with a commendable degree of harmony. For several years the people

were favored with occasional preaching by traveling ministers. Among those who occasionally visited the town, were Elder Sawyer, Green and Chamberlain (or Chamberlin) of the Baptist denomination, and Marshall and Haynes, the black preacher, of the Congregational order."

On page 122, *et seq.*, of that History there is a subdivision entitled "History of the Baptist Church," the materials for which were furnished by Joseph Smith⁶, Esq., son of Eli Smith⁵. From this the following is taken:

"In the year 1784, Eli⁵ and Stephen Smith, who, previous to the Revolution had removed from Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to Spencertown, and thence to Manchester, Vt., came to this town; cleared three acres of land and put up a house that season, and in March, 1785, moved their families here. June 2nd, 1794, these leading men in the denomination, with other Baptists, who had settled in town, and were members of churches, where they had previously lived, were formed into a church, consisting of fifteen members—eight males and seven females—and appointed Eli Smith Deacon. * * *

"Among others eminently pious and useful in this church were Deacon Eli Smith, the first elected to that office in 1794, and Deacon James Baker. Of the early members Deacon Smith was the most active and influential man of this denomination in sustaining meetings before any church was formed, and was afterwards looked up to with deference for counsel and as an example of consistent Christian character, worthy of imitation."

For additional information as to Eli Smith⁵, see Note No. 11, and as to Nathan and Stephen Smith, see Note No. 10.

It is quite certain that the Smiths were originally Congregationalists, and it would be interesting to learn when Eli Smith became a Baptist. We do not know definitely when the Hollisters, Eli and Amos, moved north from Nine Partners, but it certainly was not before 1770 and was probably later than that.

Perhaps the following extracts from the History of the Town of Sharon, Conn., and from the History of Amenia in Great Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York, may throw some light upon that point when we remember that North East covered a part of Great Nine Partners and a part of Little Nine Partners, and that Sharon was situated just across the state line from Amenia.

The History of Sharon says, on page 63: "On the 18th day of June, 1770, the Rev. George Whitefield, a celebrated itinerant minister of the Church of England, passed through the town on a preaching tour. * * * An immense congregation from this and neighboring towns assembled on the occasion (in an orchard), and that all the hearers might be well accommodated with seats, extensive scaffolds were erected around the house. * * * Many from this town went, the next day, to hear him preach at the Red Meeting House, in Amenia, N. Y., and some followed him for two or three days in succession, to hear the word of life from this devoted minister of the cross."

At this time Eli was 19 years of age. As one of the results following "this preaching tour," this is given in the History of Amenia on page 241: "In 1773, however, the influence of the revival spirit inaugurated by Whitefield resulted in the establishment of a Baptist Society in North East, and in 1775, a chapel had been opened on a site which is now embraced in the south part of the burial ground one-half mile west of Spencers Corners." Spencers Corners was located a little north of the old line of Amenia, and in what was in 1879 the "town" of North East. The "town" of North East is now probably the same as it was in 1879.

There is nothing to indicate that Eli was a member of that church, and he probably left Nine Partners before that church was established; but the above quotations show some of the results from Whitefield's preaching and Eli may have fallen under his influence and under the influence of the meetings, which were evidently held after the departure of Whitefield.

NOTE NO. 9

"SPENCERTOWN"

This is *a tract of land* about the size of Little Nine Partners. The tract was bounded on the east by Massachusetts and was located almost directly west of Stockbridge and Becket in that Colony. See Sautier's Map. It should be distinguished from the *village* of Spencertown, which is situated within its limits.

The County of Albany originally extended as far south as Dutchess County and Spencertown was in Albany County until 1786-88 (as stated below) but since that time has been in Columbia County.

In 1772, Albany County was divided into districts and Spencertown was in the District of Clavarack. Hist. C. Co., pp. 35, 320.

In 1782, the District of Hillsdale and the King's District were created out of the District of Clavarack and Spencertown was in the District of Hillsdale. Id.

In 1786, Columbia County was created out of Albany County. Spafford's Gazeteer, p. 70.

In 1788, the County of Columbia was organized and divided into seven towns, and Spencertown was in the north part of the "town of Hillsdale." Hist. of C. Co., pp. 36, 381.

In 1818 (March 28th), the present "town" of Austerlitz was formed from the towns of Hillsdale, Chatham and Canaan, but the "greater portion of its territory—about five-sixths—was derived from Hillsdale, which portion of the latter town was generally called 'Spencer's Town,' from the unusual number of families of that name in that locality, and eventually the *village alone* became known by that appellation." Quoted by Miss Maude A. Rice, Librarian of Public Library at Hudson, from "Columbia County at the End of the Century." See also Hist. C. Co., p. 381.

Spencertown was first settled by persons from the east, who secured the grant of that tract from the Colony of Massachusetts, which claimed jurisdiction as far west as the Hudson River. The lands in the "Town of Hillsdale," which were not included in the Spencertown Grant, were covered by the Van Rensselaer Patent issued by New York. Id. p. 368.

Eli Smith⁵ must have been in Spencertown some time between the death of his father, Nathan Smith, Jr., in Nine Partners (1759 or 1760), and the year 1784, when he settled in Shoreham.

1. But the Town Clerks not only of Austerlitz and Hillsdale, but also of the adjacent town of Chatham, all report that they have no *town records* extending back as far as 1784. The records of the adjacent town of Canaan begin in 1772 but the Town Clerk reports nothing found as to Eli Smith.

2. I have not been able to get trace of any *existing Church Records* beginning as early as 1784.

The records of the original Congregational (now Presbyterian) church in Hillsdale have been lost and the list of members of the Baptist Church (now in the custody of the N. Y. Historical Society, N. Y. City) begins in 1787. That church was organized

May 27, 1787 (Hist. C. Co., p. 373) and is now known as the "East Baptist Church."

3. The County Clerk of Columbia County, at Hudson, writes (June 9, 1913) that the *records of deeds* in his office begin in 1786.

4. The County Clerk of Albany County at Albany writes (May 20, 1912): "I would say, I have made examination of the records of (deeds in) this office between the period of 1630 and 1787, and fail to find the given names (Nathan, Stephen, Eli and Amos Smith) in the said indexes"; and adds, "our indexes * * * are the oldest in the County of Albany and contain those as annexed from Columbia County."

There probably was very little dealing in lands in Spencertown until after 1787, when the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts was surveyed and settled. Hist. C. Co., p. 41. And even then there was trouble, because the State of New York claimed that the original grant from Massachusetts conveying the tract called Spencertown had been illegal and did not surrender its claim, even to lands actually occupied by settlers, until May 12, 1793. Id. p. 368.

NOTE NO. 10

MANCHESTER, VERMONT

The tract now known as the State of Vermont was originally called "The New Hampshire Grants" and jurisdiction over it was claimed both by the Province of New York and by the Colony of New Hampshire. This dispute not only caused much bitterness but even led to armed conflicts between the authorities of New York and the settlers who had purchased their lands from New Hampshire. This dispute was not finally settled until Vermont (which name was adopted Jan. 15, 1777), was admitted to the Union as a state in 1791. D., p. 7, and Bancroft, Vol. 2, p. 23, and Vol. 3, p. 87, and Conn. Riv., pp. 253, et seq.

The Town of Manchester was chartered by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire on Aug. 11, 1761. The Charter granted the tract, containing about 23,000 acres, to 64 grantees, but they transferred a large interest in the townsite to persons living near Amenia in Great Nine Partners. As a result, Manchester traces her origin principally to settlers from New York, although the

other towns of Vermont were generally settled by emigrants from the New England Colonies, and particularly from Connecticut.

The first meeting of the Proprietors of the Grant was held, not in Manchester but in Amenia, on Feb. 14, 1764, at the house of Capt. Michael Hopkins. This house stood in the north half of Lot 32 of Great Nine Partners, which lot was adjacent to and immediately south of Lot 33 on which was the house bought by Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, in 1758. Hist. A., p. 27, and Note No. 7. It was not until April 22, 1773, that the Proprietors held their first meeting in Manchester. Hist. Vt., p. 109; D., p. 158; H. V. H. G., Vol. 1, p. 198; and A. E. B., 2nd Report.

At this first meeting, it was decided to have the town site surveyed and laid out in Plots of 100 acres each. A. E. B., June 3, 1913.

In 1763 or 1764, Manchester was first settled by permanent settlers. The distinction between meetings held by the Proprietors of the Grant and meetings (called Town meetings) held by the actual settlers of the tract should be kept in mind. In 1764, the Town was organized at a meeting of the settlers and a Joseph Smith was chosen one of the first Selectmen.

On Feb. 4, 1766, at a meeting of the Proprietors held in Amenia, it was voted to make a second division of 50 acres. A. E. B., June 3, 1913.

On Nov. 6, 1771, at a meeting of the Proprietors held in Amenia, Martin Powell and Stephen Smith⁵ were selected to lay out lots. This was the third division and was to be of 50 acres. Id.

On April 22, 1773, a meeting of the Proprietors was held in Manchester for the first time and probably no more meetings were held in Amenia. It was voted to lay out a village plot as a fourth division. Id.

On March 2, 1777, at a *town* meeting held in Manchester, John Smith and Capt. Nathan Smith⁵ were voted a committee to lay out roads and lots. Id.

In 1777, Nathan Smith⁵ was Moderator of a freeman's meeting held in Manchester. Id., 1st Report.

On Dec. 8, 1778, "Major Nathan Smith⁵" was elected Moderator of a meeting called "to agree on a spot of ground to set a meeting house in the Town of Manchester." Id., 2nd Report.

In 1780, a survey was laid out to Stephen Smith⁵ in Manchester. Id., 1st Report.

In 1785, a survey was laid out to Nathan Smith⁵. Id.

On Sept. 5, 1785, the name of Stephen Smith⁵ still appears on the list of Freeman of the Town of Manchester (A. E. B., 1st R.), although he had settled in Shoreham with his family in March, 1785. He probably still owned land in the town of Manchester.

In 1791, Nathan Smith⁵ was living in Manchester. He moved to Shoreham in 1792.

—0—

It would take too long to give my reasons, but I think that the Joseph Smith and John Smith mentioned above were closely connected with the Four Smith Brothers. I should not be surprised to learn that the former was their uncle and the latter their cousin. They were probably the Joseph Smith and John Smith who were among the 79 who contributed on Feb. 6, 1758, to build what was afterwards called "The Old Red Meeting House." M. H. R. See also Hist. of A., p. 32. It stood about a mile north of the present village of Amenia and was on the north half of Lot 32 in G. N. P. (Hist. A., p. 27.)

NOTE NO. 11

SHOREHAM, VERMONT

Shoreham was in Bennington County until February, 1781, and in Rutland County from February, 1781, to October 15, 1785, and in Addison County from October 15, 1785, to the present time. D. p. 8. It contains about 26,000 acres and is on the shore of Lake Champlain.

It was chartered by New Hampshire on October 8, 1761, and the first settlers came in 1766 from the older settlements in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Owing to the disputes between the Colony of New Hampshire and the Province of New York as to their title to the territory (see Note No. 10) and also owing to the Revolutionary War, Shoreham did not increase in population until later. It was organized November 20, 1786, and Eli Smith⁵ and Ebenezer Turrill (see Part II, Note No. 12) were among the first Selectmen. Deming, p. 182, and Hist. S., pp. 1, 2, 11, 48, 49.

"The progress of the settlement from its commencement in

1766, to the beginning of the year 1786, was so slow that the whole number of families at the close of this period was only eighteen. If we reckon five persons to a family, the whole number of inhabitants did not exceed ninety." Hist. S., p. 25.

NOTE NO. 12

ROLLIN C. SMITH⁷

Rollin C. Smith⁷ was born on the original Eli Smith⁵ home-stead in Shoreham, Vermont, on May 18, 1809, and lived there until shortly after his marriage to Mary Amanda Birchard on Feb. 20, 1833. They were married in the large white house shown in the picture of Watch Point (on the shore of Lake Champlain) opposite page 146 in the History of Shoreham. Her father, Matthew Watson Birchard (see Note No. 8, Part II) then owned the house but afterwards sold it and returned to Brandon, which is situated only a few miles southeast of Shoreham, in Rutland County.

Soon after their marriage, they removed to New York City. In February, 1835, they resided at No. 113 Fulton Street, or Mr. Smith was engaged in business there, for I have a letter addressed to Mrs. Smith at that number by Rev. I. Ingraham, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brandon, enclosing "a certificate such as is usual for us to give when a member (of our church) wishes to join another denomination," i. e., the Baptist church, with which her husband was identified.

Mrs. Smith returned to her father's home in Brandon at the times of the births of their children, Watson and Mary. In the year 1838, the family removed to Detroit, Michigan, where Mr. Smith was engaged at first in mercantile business with his father-in-law under the firm name of M. W. Birchard & Co., and subsequently at various times after June 1, 1843, in merchandising, in lumbering and in banking under the firm names of Smith, Glover & Dwight, Dwight, Smith & Co., and Howard, Smith & Co., respectively. During the War of the Rebellion, he was Assistant Postmaster in Detroit and his brother-in-law, William A. Howard, was Postmaster.

In the summer of 1867, while attending church, he was stricken with paralysis. When he was able to travel, he went to Omaha in November, 1867, to visit his son, Watson, and finally decided to

remain there. His wife and daughter joined him late in 1867 or early in 1868. His son, Howard, remained in Detroit at the home of his cousin, Eli Burnham Smith, attending school, and joined the family in Omaha in the summer of 1868.

Soon after his removal to Omaha, Mr. Smith built the brick residence still standing on Lot 2, in Block 76, and known as No. 1509 Davenport Street. The First Baptist Church then stood on the southeast corner of Davenport and Fifteenth Streets.

The following editorial appeared in the Omaha Daily Republican in 1871: "Our next Mayor. The Republicans are casting about to find some suitable man to nominate for Mayor.

"We have heard two names suggested, either of which would seem to us, if put on the ticket, a nomination eminently fit to be made. One is the name of Rollin C. Smith. And here we pause—considering it unnecessary if Deacon Smith will consent to accept the nomination—to go a step farther. For no better man for the place could be found. He is a man whose blameless life, whose worthy character, and whose reputation for strict business integrity command the entire respect and confidence of the whole community. He is not, and has never been, a politician, but always a valuable citizen largely interested in the welfare of the community about him. He is a staunch Republican, and would honor the office more than it would honor him.

"The other man to which we have referred is that of Joseph H. Millard. * * * We want men to whom it would be a sacrifice—as it would in the case of either of those named—to accept the office. * * * The regeneration of our politics, let us repeat, is to be practically begun by putting the right sort of men in the offices of trust. The Republican party of this city will commence the reformation whenever it elects Rollin C. Smith or Joseph H. Millard, or any such men, Mayor of Omaha." Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Millard declined to permit their names to be used.

Mr. Smith was stricken with apoplexy at his office and died within a few hours on December 29, 1873.

The following is taken from the Omaha Daily Herald, published Dec. 30, 1873:

"The entire community was pained and shocked yesterday at the sudden death of Deacon Rollin C. Smith. He had been in his usual health and went to his office at the customary time. * * * In

1833 he removed to New York City and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He remained there until 1838 when he removed to Detroit and became a drygoods merchant, associated with others, under the firm name of Smith, Glover & Dwight. Subsequently a new firm was formed—Smith, Dwight & Co.—and it conducted an extensive business during many years. In the fall of 1867 he removed to this city and formed a partnership in (the) real estate business with Wallace R. Bartlett. About a year ago he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, which office (he) held at the time of his death.

"It will be seen that the greater portion of the life of the deceased was spent in Detroit. He was a prominent business man and was intimately identified with the growth of that city and helped to mould its history from the active part he took in its financial, educational and religious interests. He was a Councilman during many years.

"The deceased was a man of strong religious convictions, and his whole life has been that of an exemplary Christian. He was a member of the Baptist Church more than forty years, and deacon in the church for more than thirty years. He was Sunday School Superintendent in Detroit more than twenty years. In this city he was a member and clerk (and deacon) of the Baptist Church. He was also president of the last Nebraska State Convention. * * * He was universally recognized as a good man, and his family will have the sympathy of all in their deep and sudden affliction."

The funeral services were held on January 1, 1874, at the First Baptist Church and are described in the Herald published on January second. They were conducted by Rev. Reuben Gaylord (the first pastor of the First Congregational Church); Rev. Clark Wright, pastor of the Methodist Church; Rev. A. F. Sherrill, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and by Rev. John Donnelly, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who preached the funeral sermon. The interment was made in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

NOTE NO. 13

HOWARD B. SMITH⁸

He was named Howard Smith after his uncle, Hon. William A. Howard of Detroit, Michigan, but assumed the "B" later and called himself Howard Burnham after his cousin, Eli Burnham

Smith, of Detroit. He remained in Detroit attending school after the other members of the family left for Omaha and resided with his cousin, Burnham. He came to Omaha, Nebraska, in the summer of 1868, but in the fall of that year went to Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa. In the spring of 1869, he went to Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. It was there he first met Miss Eliza Cook McKell, whom he afterwards married and who was also attending Cornell College and living with her sister, Margaret McKell King, and her brother-in-law, William F. King, President of the College. He continued his studies at Cornell until the summer of 1872, and in the fall of that year he entered the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor as a Freshman and graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. B. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He then returned to Omaha, studied law in the office of Hon. Eleazer Wakeley, for one year, returned to the University in the fall of 1877, and graduated from the Law Department in 1878. He was enrolled in the University as Howard Burnham Smith, but soon after changed the Burnham to Birchard, his mother's family name.

NOTE NO. 14 .

THE KNAPP FAMILY

(From Hist. G.)

Nicholas Knapp¹, the ancestor of the Knapp Family of Greenwich and Stamford, Conn., and Rye, N. Y., probably came from England in the fleet with Winthrop and Saltonstall, in 1630, and first settled in Watertown, Mass., where he married Eleanor. He later removed to Wethersfield, Conn., and finally settled in Greenwich, Conn., in 1649, where he died Sept. 16, 1670. His wife, Eleanor, died at Stamford, Aug. 15, 1658. * * * His children were all by his first wife: Jonathan, Timothy, Joshua, Caleb, Sarah, Ruth, Hannah, Moses and Lydia.

* * * * *

3. Joshua², born Nov. 5, 1634, was one of the original patentees named in the Patent to the Town of Greenwich, by the General Assembly in May, 1665; died at Greenwich about Oct. 27, 1684; married June 9, 1657, Hannah, daughter of Goodman Close, who was born about 1632 and died in 1696, as Mrs. Hannah Bowers, widow of John Bowers. His children were:

(1) Hannah, born March 26, 1660, married Daniel Smith².

* * * * *

NOTE NO. 15

THE GREEN FAMILY

(From Hist. G.)

John Green¹, born in England about 1610, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, before 1650, where he had a son, born in 1651; removed to Stamford, Connecticut, before 1654, where his wife, Mary, died Sept. 14, 1657. He married, 2nd, in 1658, Martha Finch; was representative to the General Assembly in 1669, and from the records appears to have had: John, Joseph, Benjamin, and perhaps others.

* * * * *

3. Benjamin², of Stamford, born , died March 6, 1726; married 1st, April 10, 1683, Susan Roberts, who died Nov. 8, 1694. He married 2nd, March 26, 1696, Hester Clements, who died April 8, , * * * and had by his first wife:

- (1) Sarah³, born April 19, 1684, married Joseph Lockwood.
- (2) Phebe³, born July 8, 1686, married John Smith, who died Nov. 3, 1711.

* * * * *

By second wife:

- (5) Hester³, born Dec. 19, 1696, married Nathan Smith³.
- (6) Deborah³, born April 25, 1701, married Oct. 1, 1719, John Dann.
- (7) Joanna³, born March 14, 1703, married Daniel Wheaton.

NOTE NO. 16

THE HOLMES FAMILY

(From Hist. G.)

Francis Holmes¹, probably born in County York, England, about 1600, came to America about 1635, and first settled in Massachusetts. From there he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he died in 1675, leaving him surviving his widow, Ann, and the following children: John, Stephen, Ann, wife of Samuel Dean, and Richard.

2. John, born about 1630, married Dec. 3, 1659, Rachel, daughter of John Waterbury, and had four children and among them

3. Stephen, born Jan. 14, 1664, died at Greenwich, Conn., in 1710, married Nov. 18, 1686, Mary, daughter of John Hobby, born about 1662, (she married, second, on Feb. 13, 1713, Benjamin Green, of the Green Family, Note No. 15), and had six children and among them.....

4. Jonathan, born about 1688, died in 1750, married July 29, 1707, Sarah, daughter of Jonas Seely, died Feb. 27, 1727, and had seven children and among them.....

5. Rachel, who was born Feb. 24, 1720, and who *probably* married Nathan Smith, Junior⁴. See Note No. 7.

NOTE NO. 17

THE DENTON FAMILY

1. Rev. Richard Denton was born in County York, England, in 1568; educated at the University of Cambridge, graduated in 1623; was settled minister of Coley Chapel, Halifax, England, for seven years; probably came to America with Governor Winthrop in 1630; first preached at Watertown, Massachusetts; in 1635 removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut; in 1641 removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and in 1644 removed to Hempsted, Long Island; returned to England in 1659, and died at Essex, England, in 1662. For further particulars, see Note No. 1 and Note No. 18.

His four sons, Richard, Samuel, *Nathaniel* and Daniel, remained at Long Island.

2. Nathaniel Denton was born about 1610, in England; came to America with his father; died at Jamaica, Long Island, before October 18, 1690; married Sarah.....and had five children, among them being.....

3. Richard Denton, born in Jamaica (?) in 1655; died at Jamaica in 1699; married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Ann Thurston of Foster's Meadows, Hempsted, Long Island, and had six children, among them being:

(1) Richard Denton. His descendants lived for a while in North East, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and removed to Washington Co. and Saratoga Co., N. Y.

(2) Benjamin Denton (who married Rachel Wheeler) was formerly of Farmington, Conn., but later of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. His descendants lived and died in and about Amenia. (See also the History of Amenia, page 91, and Hist. L. N. P., pp. 40, 42, 161, 328.)

(3) *Joseph Denton.*

4. Joseph Denton was probably born in Long Island and died at Greenwich, Conn., in 1734. The inventory of his Estate taken on Nov. 13, 1734, shows a balance of £77.3.6 "of the moveable Estate" after the payment of debts, etc., and also shows that he left him surviving a widow and more than one child. It appears (p. 453 of *Ye Historie of Greenwich*) that on June 21, 1723, he bought land of John Clapp and others but it does not appear *therein* that he ever sold such land. His descendants lived in Bedford, N. Y., and northern N. Y., and Vermont. He married....., daughter of..... They had.....children and among them was.....

5. Alexander Denton, born on.....at Greenwich (?); died at Bedford, N. Y., on..... "The mark of Alexander Denton is a half penny, the under side of each ear and a slit the upper side of the near ear. Recorded March 3, Day A. D. 1758, pr. John Holmes, Clerk." He married Rebecca....., daughter of.....and..... They had five children:

(1) *Jemima Denton.*

(2) Joseph Denton, born Aug. 16, 1757; married about 1778 Patience....., born Feb. 11, 1760. He removed to Shoreham, Vermont, "about 1791." History of Shoreham, page 30. He had a daughter, Paulina. She was the eldest child, was born Aug. 16, 1779, and is said to have married John Richmond.

(3) Alexander Denton, born about 1759; married about 1782, Margaret....., who was born in 1759. He remained in Bedford. His ear mark is recorded there, dated April 7, 1791.

(4) Sarah Denton, born about 1763; married on Dec. 2, 1784, Daniel Clark, who was born March 24, 1763. She died in 1795 and her husband, Daniel Clark, removed to Essex County, N. Y.

(5) William Denton, born about 1765; married Dec. 10,

1789, Charity Barrett. He removed to Shoreham, Vermont, in 1792. History of Shoreham, page 30.

6. Jemima Denton, born January 7, 1756, at Bedford, N. Y., died June 26, 1816, at Shoreham, Vermont. She married Eli Smith⁵.

NOTE.—The above is based on *Ye Historie of Greenwich* (1911) by Spencer P. Mead, pages 534, 535, and upon letters of Mr. W. B. Denton of Detroit, Mich., dated Sept. 29, and Nov. 26, 1913. See also, for Rev. Richard Denton the *Early History of Long Island* by Martha Bockee Flint (1896). H. 2534.

NOTE NO. 18

REV. RICHARD DENTON

I have already given some account of Rev. Richard Denton as one of the founders of Stamford in Note 1 on Henry Smith and in Note No. 17 on the Denton Family.

The author of the History of Stamford mentions the Rev. Richard Denton quite often, of course, but particularly on pages 8, 10, 30, 272 and 273. I quote the following from page 273:

“Of Mr. Denton’s career while in Wethersfield but very little has ever transpired. Precisely what his official connection with the new church was, does not appear, from any contemporaneous account I have been able to find. Mr. Chapin’s excellent and reliable account of the beginning of that church in his ‘Glastenbury for Two Hundred Years,’ leaves the matter much in the dark. Nor do the occasional references to Wethersfield matters in the old Colony Records much add to our information. For reasons never fully explained, the materials gathered for that new community were so discordant and infusable, as never to mingle together into a body politic or religious. Two pretty well defined parties sprang up and Mr. Denton took side with that which seems to have been the progressive and radical. He carried with him the majority of the church, but a minority only of those not connected with the church.

“On reaching Stamford, an experience somewhat like that which fell to him in Wethersfield seems to have been his lot. The restless and disaffected portion of the new colony, not liking the overshadowing influence of New Haven jurisdiction, found, as before, a leader in their minister, and in 1644, we find him removing with them to attempt a new settlement at ‘Mantetos, New Netherlands,’ now Hempsted on Long Island. Here he labored acceptably for several years, when he returned to England in 1659, where he died in 1662,

aged 76 years. He left four sons, Richard, Samuel, Nathaniel and Daniel. Richard was among the settlers of Hempsted, L. I., and Nathaniel in 1660 was living in Jamaica, where he and his squadron were authorized 'to mow at the Haw-trees.' "

Rev. Cotton Mather in his "Magnalia Christi Americana: Or, The Ecclesiastical History of New England," has this to say of the Rev. Richard Denton, on page 360 of Book 3 of Vol. one, Edition of 1820 (the italics are his):

"CHAPTER IX.

"The apostle describing the *false ministers* of those primitive times, he calls them, *clouds without water, carried about of winds*. As for the *true ministers* of our primitive times, they were indeed carried about of winds; though not the *winds of strange doctrines*; yet the *winds of hard sufferings* did carry them as far as from *Europe* into *America*; the *hurricano's* of persecution, whereon doubtless the *prince of the power of the air* had his influence, drove the heavenly *clouds* from one part of that heaven, the church, unto another. But they were not *clouds without water*, where they came; they came with *showers of blessing*, and rained very gracious impressions upon the vineyard of the Lord.

"Among these *clouds* was our *pious and learned* Mr. *Richard Denton*, a *Yorkshire* man, who, having watered *Halifax* in *England* with his fruitful ministry, was by a tempest then hurried into *New England*, where first at *Weathersfield*, and then at *Stamford*, his *doctrine dropt as the rain, his speech distilled as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass*.

"Though he were a *little man*, yet he had a great soul; his well-accomplished mind, in his lesser body, was *an Iliad in a nutshell*.

"I think he was blind of one eye; nevertheless he was not the least among the *seers* of our *Israel*; he was a very considerable proportion of those things which *eye hath not seen*.

"He was far from cloudy in his conceptions and principles of divinity; whereof he wrote a *system*, entitled *Soliquia Sacra*; so accurately, considering the fourfold state of man, in his, I. *Created Purity*; II. *Contracted Deformity*; III. *Restored Beauty*; IV. *Celestial Glory*; that judicious persons, who have seen it, very much lament the *churches* being so deprived of it.

"At length he got into heaven beyond *clouds*, and so beyond *storms*; waiting the return of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the *clouds of heaven*, when he will have his *reward* among the *saints*.

EPITAPHIUM

Hic Jacet, & fruatur Tranquilla sede Richardus
Denton, cuius Fama perennis erit.
Incola jam coeli velut Astra micantia fulget,
Qui multis Fidei Lumina clara dedit."

The Rev. Mr. Huntington translates this thus (p. 273):

"Here Denton lies, his toils and hardships past;
Whose name no memory of dishonor mars,
On earth a light of faith he shines at last,
Full orbed and glorious with the eternal stars."

NOTE NO. 19

THE BURNHAM FAMILY

Appleton Burnham⁴ was the son of Rev. William Burnham³, grandson of William Burnham², and great grandson of Thomas Burnham¹, who emigrated to this country in 1635, and was among the early settlers at Hartford, Conn.

From page 152 of the Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham and the Genealogical Records of the three brothers, John, Thomas and Robert Burnham (bound together), by Roderick H. Burnham (1884).

Furnished me by M. S. R., Jan. 7, 1913.

* * * * *

4. Appleton Burnham of Cream Hill, Cornwall, Connecticut, was born April 28, 1724, and died Jan. 3, 1779. He married on November 10, 1753, (?) Mary Wolcott, who was born January 1, 1730, and died June 17, 1793.

They had the following children:

- (1) Rhoda,
- (2) Oliver,
- (3) Wolcott,
- (4) Philomena,
- (5) Abner,
- (6) Abner,
- (7) Esther.

5. Esther was born July 17, 1779, married Joseph Smith⁶ on March 26, 1802, and died on October 11, 1841. These dates are from our F. B.

NOTE NO. 20

THE McKELL FAMILY

The McKells came originally from Scotland to Ireland. William McKell was born in Derry Hail, County Armaugh, Ireland, in 1809, and came to this country at an early age. He married Phebe Scott Cook on the 26th day of May, 1836. He died in Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 15th day of February, 1882, and she died there on the 4th day of February, 1901. She was the daughter of Isaac Cook and Margaret Scott. See Note No. 21.

William McKell and Phebe Scott Cook had the following children:

1. James C. McKell, who married Emma Thorpe in Burlington, Iowa, and died in Omaha, Neb., on March 16, 1907.
2. Margaret C. McKell, who married William F. King, and died in Mount Vernon, Iowa, on July 19, 1903.
3. Maria W. McKell, who died unmarried on September 28, 1902.
4. William C. McKell, who was captured in the Civil War and died in Andersonville, Georgia, on July 28, 1864.
5. Thomas G. McKell, who married Jean Dun, and died on September 15, 1904.
6. Joseph S. McKell, who married Helen McCandless, and died on September 29, 1910.
7. Eliza C. McKell, who married Howard B. Smith.
8. Ellen C. McKell, who married Archibald Mayo.
9. And five other children who died before reaching maturity.

William McKell first came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and thence to Chillicothe, Ohio. He was originally a member of the Established Church but joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chillicothe and was actively identified with that Church up to the time of his death. He was for many years prior to and at the time of his death engaged in the wholesale and retail Queensware business. In 1863, the First National Bank of Chillicothe was organized and William McKell was elected its president and served in that capacity until his death in 1882.

NOTE NO. 21

THE COOK FAMILY

1. Henry Cook was born in Kent, England, and came to Plymouth before 1640.

2. Samuel Cook was born in New Haven, Conn., on July 30, 1641, married Hope Walker on May 2, 1667, and died on March 2, 1702.

3. Isaac Cook was born in Wallingford, Conn., on January 10, 1681, married Sarah Curtis on October 11, 1705, and died on February 1, 1712.

4. Isaac Cook was born in Wallingford, Conn., on July 22, 1710, married Gerusha Sexton in Willingford on October 13, 1733, and died on March 16, 1780. He was captain in the Militia of Wallingford ("Lexington Alarm") on April 19, 1775. His services lasted sixteen days in the neighborhood of Boston. Record of Services of Conn. Men, page 24.

5. Isaac Cook was born in Wallingford on July 28, 1739, married Martha Cook, daughter of Benjamin Cook, on March 6, 1760, and died in June, 1810. He was captain in the 7th Company, 1st Regiment of Conn. Continental Troops, May 1, 1775-Dec., 1775. He was Major in 10th Regiment Conn. Militia, January or May 10, 1780, and Lieut. Colonel June, 1783. See Record of Services of Conn. Men in the War of the Revolution, Hartford, 1889, p. 435.

6. Isaac Cook was born in Wallingford, Conn., on July 16, 1768, married Margaret Scott in Shippensburg, Pa., in 1792, moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1791 and died on January 22, 1842. He was made associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio.

7. Phebe Scott Cook was born on the Willow Branch Farm in Ross County, Ohio, on August 8, 1813, married William McKell (see Note No. 20) on May 26, 1836, and died in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, on February 4, 1901.

ADDENDA

1. Phebe Scott Cook was the daughter of Isaac Cook and Margaret Scott.

2. Margaret Scott was the daughter of Matthew Scott and Elizabeth Thompson.

- (1) Matthew Scott was born in 1739 in Neshaneny, Bucks County, Pa., and died in 1796 in Shippensburg, Pa. He was first Lieut. in Miles Pa. Rifle Regiment, March 15, 1776; was taken prisoner at Long Island Aug. 27, 1776; was exchanged Dec. 8, 1776; was Captain in Pa. State Regiment April 18, 1777; and was retired July 1, 1778. See Berkman's Register.
- (2) Elizabeth Thompson was the daughter of William Thompson (1725-1781), who was born in Ireland and lived in Carlisle, Pa. He was Colonel in the Pa. Rifles, June 25, 1775; was Colonel in First Continental Infantry, January 1, 1776; was Brigadier-General in Continental Army, March 1, 1776; was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, June 8, 1776; and was exchanged Oct. 25, 1780.

—o—

I am indebted to Miss Eleanor T. Cook of Chillicothe, Ohio, for the data contained in this note.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

Nathan Smith of Dutchess Co., N. Y. }
to } Dated Feb. 1, 1767.
Peter Smith of Greenwich, Conn. } Recorded in Oct., 1767.
Liber 9, page 424.

The party of the first part quit claims all right, title and interest to lands in Greenwich, consisting of ten acres on the east side of the Double Pound Ridge, called the Ivy Swamp, Bounded sly by Benjamin Smith; nly Benjamin.....land; ely by common land, and sely by a road or Samuel Rundle's land.

NATHAN SMITH (L. S.)

And we the under written subscribers, signers and sealers brothers and sisters of the above Nathan Smith do hereby Q. C. all our right, title and interest in and to the above premises to said Peter Smith.

STEPHEN SMITH. (L. S.)

RACHEL THOMPSON. (L. S.)

SARAH HOLLISTER. (L. S.)

NOTE.—Nathan Smith, Senior³, had died prior to May 16, 1755 (Note No. 3), and Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, had died prior to May 18, 1761 (Note to Exhibit 4). This deed, then, is the deed of Nathan Smith, third⁵, and of his brother, Stephen, and his sisters, Rachel and Sarah.

At the date of the deed, Eli Smith⁵ was not quite sixteen years of age and Amos Smith⁵ was still younger. Both, therefore, were minors and could not join in the deed.

Peter Smith⁴ was born Feb. 3, 1729, and was the son of Benjamin Smith³, brother of Nathan Smith, Senior³. The wife of Benjamin Smith³ was Hannah, daughter of Amigell Husted. Hist. G., p. 656.

The location of the land mentioned in the deed appears on the page opposite p. 86, Hist. of G.

EXHIBIT NO. 2

WILL OF REUBEN SMITH

By the Grace of God Amen The Twenty fifth Day of May A. D. 1756 I Reuben Smith Being of a perfect Mind & Memory Blessed be God for it I therefore calling to mind the mortality of my Body and Knowing that it is apponted for all men once to Die Do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testimony that is to Say principally and first of all I Give & Recommend my Soul into the hand of God that Gave it and My Body I Recommend to the earth to be Buried in a Decent Christian Manner and as touch-

ing such worldly Estate Wherewith It hath pleased God to Bless me with in this life I Give Demise and Dispose of the Same in the following Manner and form..... Imprimis; I give and Bequeath my Creatures and Moveable Estate to pay My Debts and it yt Not Sufficient to Sell my Land & What Remains More than to Discharge my Debts I give an Equal Third part of to my Wife the Remainder to be Divided Equally among my Children. I likewise Constitute and ordain My Wife & my Brother Nathan Smith my Brother Jonathan Lockwood to be my sole Executors of this my Last Will and Testament and I Do hereby utterly Revoke and Disallow all and Every other former Testament Wills Legacies Bequests & Executors by me any Wise Before Named Willed and Bequeathed Ratifyed and Confirmed this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal the Day and Date above written

REUBEN SMITH (L. S.)

Signd Seald pronounced and Declared by the said Reuben Smith to be his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us the Subscribers.

DANIEL WRIGHT

ISAAC BURTON.

JOSEPH POWELL

NOTE.—The above Will of Reuben Smith, brother of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, is on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Albany, New York, and my copy thereof (including the probate, etc.) is certified to be a correct transcript thereof by said Clerk on Oct. 8, 1913.

The due execution of the Will was proved before Jacobus Torbon, Esq., one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas, on Oct. 18, 1758, by two of the witnesses, Daniel Wright and Isaac Burton, and on Jan. 10, 1759, Mary Smith took the oath as Executrix before Bartholomew Crannell, Surrogate.

It does not appear that Nathan Smith⁴ or Jonathan Lockwood qualified as Executors.

The witnesses to the Will were Daniel Wright, Isaac Burton and Joseph Powell.

As to Daniel Wright: I have found nothing.

As to Isaac Burton:

(1) He was a witness to the deed from Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, to the testator dated May 24, 1756.

(2) A Mr. Burton married Susan Winans, whose parents, James and Sarah Winans, came from Greenwich, Conn., and settled on the north border of Stamford, on the late Dr. J. M. Huntting farm in 1765-70. Hist. of L. N. P., p. 390.

(3) There was a Judah Burton who was a 1st Lieut. in the

Second Amenia Company in the First Reg. of Minute Men, commissioned Nov. 3, 1775. Id. pp. 45, 46, and Hist. of Amenia, p. 62.

(4) Miss Reed writes that the Burtons lived on the border between Stamford and Amenia.

As to Joseph Powell: He was a witness to the Will of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴. See Note to that Will.

EXHIBIT NO. 3

WILL OF NATHAN SMITH, JUNIOR⁴

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN: The 25th Day of March, 1759.

I Nathan Smith of Crom Elbow Precinct in Dutchess County & province of New York, Yeoman, Being Very Sick & Weak in Body but of perfect Mind and Memory Thanks be Given unto God; Therefore calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Dye, do Make & Ordain this my Last Will & Testament, That is to Say, Principally, & first of all I Give & Recommend my Soul into the Hands of God that Gave it; and my Body to the Earth to be Buried in decent Christian Burial at The Discretion of my Executors; Nothing Doubting but I Shall Receive the Same again at the Resurrection by the Mighty Power of God. And as touching Such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to Bless me with in this Life I Give, Demise & Dispose of the Same in the following Manner & form.....

& first. I ordain and appoint My Brother James Smith with my wife Rachel to be My Sole Executors. Secondly, that my Moveable Estate Shall be Sold to pay my Debts & if that be not sufficient, that then so much of my Land be Sold as will Discharge them. & Then of what Remains of my Estate, I give & Bequeath one Equal Third part to my well Beloved Wife Rachel freely to be Enjoyed by her During her Natural Life & then that it be Equally Divided amongst my children. Likewise I Give the Remainder to my Children to be Equally Divided amongst them, only to my Eldest Son Nathan I Give to Equal parts; or a Double Share with the others (furthermore I do Hereby Discharge & acquit my Brother Isaac Smith & his Heirs for Ever from my Heirs Executors & administrators forever on acct of all the Right or Title that I have or ever had by Heirship to the Land & estate which my father Nathan Smith possessed in his Life where my Brother Isaac Now Dwells) & I do utterly Disallow & Revoke & Disannul all & Every other former wills & Testaments & Executors by me in any wise

Before Named, Ratifying & Confirming this & no other to be my
Last Will & Testament in witness Whereof I have Hereunto Sett
my hand & Seal the Day & year above written

NATHAN SMITH (L. S.)

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced & Declared by the Said
Nathan Smith as His Last Will & Testament in the presence of
us the Subscribers.

JOHN ADAMS

SAMUEL BEMON

JOSEPH POWELL.

NOTE.—The above Will of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, is on file in
the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Albany, New York,
and my copy thereof (including the probate, etc.) is certified to be a
correct transcript by said Clerk on Sept. 27, 1913.

The due execution of the Will was proved before Bartholomew
Crannell, Surrogate, on May 18, 1761, by one of the witnesses, "Joseph
Powell of the said County, Yeoman," and on that day Rachel Smith
"was duly sworn to the true Execution and performance of the said
Will by taking the Oath of an Executrix as by law appointed before"
said Surrogate.

It does not appear that James Smith qualified as Executor.

The witnesses to the Will were John Adams, Samuel Bemon and
Joseph Powell. These witnesses were undoubtedly friends of the
testator and they were probably near neighbors, as the Will must
have been signed at his home.

As to John Adams: The Hist. of L. N. P., p. 296, says: "There
was a Doctor John Adams, Sen., of Amenia Precinct (in) 1765." Amenia
Precinct was organized out of Crum Elbow Precinct on March
20, 1762. So that at the time of the signing of the Will, Dr. Adams
would have been "of Crum Elbow Precinct."

As to Samuel Bemon: I have found nothing.

As to Joseph Powell, the following facts appear:

(1) The Hist. D. Co., p. 245: "After the dispersion of the
Indians, Rev. Joseph Powell, one of the (Moravian) Missionaries,
ministered to the congregation of the early settlers in this vicinity." On a monument erected by the Moravian Society on Oct. 6, 1859, this
inscription appeared: "Joseph Powell, a Minister of the Gospel in
the Church of the United Brethren. Born in 1710, near White Church,
England; died Sept. 23, 1774, at Sichem in the Oblong, Dutchess Co.,
N. Y." Hist. Sharon, p. 53. The Hist. D. Co., p. 245, says: "An
earlier settlement in the town (of North East, then Spencer's Corners,
which was a little north of the old line of Amenia) was known as
'Sichem.' How the name was derived is not known."

It should be noticed, however, that in the Certificate of the
Surrogate, Joseph Powell is described as "yeoman." This, in turn,
may be explained by the fact that the Moravian Mission was aban-
doned in 1746 and Joseph Powell in 1759 was probably a farmer near
by as well as minister. Hist. of L. N. P., pp. 139, 142, 146. The
Mission seems to have been closed when "the neighboring Christians"
established a church. The old church records unfortunately have
been lost.

(2) Joseph Powell was also a witness to a deed from the testator,
Nathan, Junior⁴, to his brother, Reuben, on May 24, 1756.

(3) Joseph Powell was also a witness to the Will of Reuben Smith, brother of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴, dated May 25, 1756.

(4) A Martin Powell and Stephen Smith⁵ (son of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴) were selected at a meeting of the Proprietors of the townsite of Manchester, Vt., held in Amenia on Nov. 6, 1771, to lay out lots in the Manchester Grant. Martin Powell had a "dwelling" in Manchester on Dec. 8, 1778, as a meeting was held there at which Major Nathan Smith⁵ was Moderator. The connection of the Smiths with the settlement of Manchester is described in Note No. 10.

EXHIBIT NO. 4

STATEMENT OF "AUNT SALLY"

Miss Sarah Smith⁶ was the youngest child of Stephen Smith⁵, son of Nathan Smith, Junior⁴. She was the first girl born in Shoreham, Vermont (Hist. S., p. 134). She was born May 18, 1785, and died June 18, 1877.

She left the following unfinished statement. The original is in the possession of the Larrabee Family of Orwell, Vermont, and was loaned by Miss Jessie Larrabee to Miss Jennie A. Smith of Shoreham and was by her copied and forwarded to me on December 23, 1912. In her letter she says: "It was evidently written by 'Aunt Sally,' looked very old, was much discolored but written very plainly with a pencil, and the spelling correct. I made an exact copy as to punctuation and capital letters."

"SETTLEMENT OF THE ORIGINAL SMITH FAMILY IN SHOREHAM

"Eli Smith came from Spencertown to Shoreham some two or three years before my father, Stephen, came, which was in March 1785.(1)

"In 1784, Brother Stephen came in March to Shoreham and worked on the North Farm the year before Stephen his Father came to live. Eli Smith settled on the Orvil Smith Farm. Uncle Nathan lived where Sereno lives and died there when I was 10 or 11 years old. (He) came after my Father came. Came from Manchester. Uncle Amos Smith, one of my Fathers Brothers, came to Shoreham from Lenox and Built a Store not far from Noah Calender's, kept Store, married a Post for his second wife. I was a young girl. My Father Stephen Smith and his three Brothers mentioned, Eli, Nathan and Amos, came from Nine Partners, Duchess County, where I have heard my mother say my Grandfather died. He was Justice of the Peace. They called him Squire Smith. Uncle Nathan was the Oldest Brother—Father next Oldest. Eli next, and Amos youngest. My mother's name was Martha Whelby. I suppose they were married in Nine Partners: (2) She lived with Grand Father Whelby till she had four children and came to Manchester.

They (her grandfather and grandmother Whelby) came to Manchester and Died there. I was about 15 years old when Grand Mother Whelby Died, who was about 90 years old. Grand Father Died there.

"Grand Mother Smith married after Grand Father's death in Ballston (3) a man by the name of Hollister, and had children. Was a Shoe Maker. One of the boys name was Sam and one was named Smith Hollister. My half uncles and used to come to Shoreham a visiting when I was a little girl.

"Hannah Whelby, Uncle Nathan's wife, and my Mother were Sisters. Major Joe's Father and Nathan and Philip who came with Stephen my Brother when he came to work on the North Place the year before Father came. Philip came as Hired man. Aunt Rachel's (4) Father was this Philip. Uncle Eli Smith's wife name was Jemima Therman, I think was the name, not positive about the last name. (5)

"My Father had eleven children. I was the youngest of my Father's Stephen Smith's Family—names are Stephen, Silas and Reuben who died when he was 17 years of age on the North Place. Reuben was three years older than I was. I was born the next May the 18th, 1785, the year Our Folks came to Shoreham which was March 1785. I was in my 14th year when my Brother Reuben Died.

"My sisters names, Polly, Rachel, Elisabeth, Dorcas, Patty, Susannah, Amy.

"Stephen and Silas the Oldest Child (6) of our Family, then the girls all next in age, then Reuben, then myself. This is the Order of Our Ages. Brother Stephen Married Samanthy Wills. I believe from Tinmouth, but am not positive as to where she lived. Their Children"

NOTE.—(1) See Note No. 8.

(2) See Note No. 8. Nathan Whelby, who was, I think, the father of Hannah and Martha, died in Manchester on Sept. 10, 1779. A. E. B. 2, p. 4. The name is sometimes spelled Whelby and sometimes Whelpley.

(3) They were married in Sharon, Conn., but removed to Ballston. See Note No. 7.

(4) Aunt Rachel was the daughter of Phillip, son of Nathan and Hannah Smith. She married the uncle of Mrs. Larrabee. See next Exhibit.

(5) Her name was Jemima Denton.

(6) The oldest child was Stephen, according to the Town Records of Manchester. Perhaps, the word "child" was intended to be "children."

EXHIBIT NO. 5

LETTER OF MRS. LARRABEE

Miss Jessie Larrabee of Orwell, Vermont, sent the original of the following paper to Miss Jennie A. Smith, my cousin, of Shoreham, Vermont, and she copied it and sent it to me.

It was written by her mother, Mrs. Larrabee. The Larrabees were early settlers in Shoreham. It was written, Miss Jessie thinks, to assist the minister in his remarks at the funeral of Miss Sally Smith.

It is as follows:

"Aunt Sally's age was 92 years and just one month. Was born in 1785, May 18th, and died June 18th, 1877. Her father's name was Stephen Smith who settled with other brothers in that part of the town of Shoreham now called Smith Street, being then comparatively in unbroken wilderness. She was born on the farm where Marvin North now lives. Her mother's name was Hannah Whelpley (1), whose sister—Martha Whelpley—was the mother of Dr. N. N. S. Beeman (2). His family being immediately connected with the young Beeman who conveyed the Ethan Allen party across the lake at the taking of Fort Ti. She, Aunt Sally, was the youngest of eleven children. Her mother lived to see the fifth generation, 96 years. Their united ages being 188 years. Please mention this.

"Aunt Sally was a woman of good mind, retentive memory, her judgment conclusive. Was a woman of few words and although not a public professor of religion, was a firm believer in Christ. Her cares were multiplied, having had the care of children in their infancy, particularly of my mother and of me and my sister in our childhood. Please mention this, in short, and of her living in our family so many years and that she is missed as a mother would be. Speak of her retaining her memory remarkably up to the last, her hearing and sight, being able physically to nearly always take care of herself.

"This is broken and if Mrs. Catlin has made other suggestions, please hear to her.

"Yours, M. LARRABEE."

NOTE.—(1) Aunt Sally's mother was Martha Whelpley, and Hannah Whelpley was the wife of Nathan Smith.

(2) Martha Whelpley could not have been the mother of Dr. N. S. S. Beeman. But a friend wrote to Miss Jennie A. Smith: "Nathan

Smith (the fourth) had a sister, Mary, who married a Mr. Beeman and whose son was so many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Troy, i. e., Nathan Sidney Smith Beeman. I always understood he was named for two of his mother's brothers." J. A. S., Jan. 23, 1913.

PART II--THE BIRCHARDS

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THE BIRCHARD FAMILY

I.

I. Thomas Birchard¹. He was born in England in 1594 and died in the town of Norwich, Conn., in 1683 or 1684. For further particulars, see Note No. 2.

He married, first, Mary, who was born in England in 1597 and (probably) was buried in Roxbury, Mass., on March 24, 1655 (1654-5).

They had the following children, all born in England:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1622.
2. Marie, born in 1623.
3. Sarah. She was born in 1626 and married Bartholomew Barnard at Hartford, Conn., on Oct. 25, 1647. (N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 13, p. 141, and M. Hist. of H., Vol. 1, p. 272.)
4. Susanna, born in 1627.
5. John. See II.
6. Ann. She was born in 1633 and married John Baldwin at Guilford, Conn., on April 25, 1653. (Hist. of N., p. 162; Hist. of N. L., p. 304.) The name in the record is Hannah Burchet, but Ann and Hannah were used interchangeably in early records. 2nd R. R., p. 8.

II.

II. John Birchard² (Thomas¹). He was born in 1628 in England, and died in Lebanon in the Town of Norwich, Conn., on Nov. 17, 1702 (Hist. N., p. 166, and N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 1, p. 315). For further particulars, see Note No. 3. He married on July 22, 1653, Christian Andrews (Id.).

They had 13 children born between 1654 and 1680:

1. Samuel. He was born in 1663 and moved to Windham, Conn. He married Ann Caulkins, daughter of David and Mary (Bliss) Caulkins, about 1695. Samuel also lived at New London, Conn., and Coventry, Conn., and in Hartford, Conn. His daughter, Abigail, was born in Hartford on July 24, 1704. He was living in 1706. He had a son named David. Samuel died before Nov. 2, 1724.

2. James. See III.
3. Abigail, born in 1667. She married John Caulkins in 1690.
4. Thomas, born in 1669. He married Sarah Webb in 1708 and remained in Norwich, Conn.
5. John, born in 1671. He married Hannah Loomis in 1708.
6. Joseph, born in 1673. He married Elizabeth Lambert in 1710.
7. Mary, born in 1677. She married Jonathan Hartshorn in 1700.

They had six other children, who died in infancy. But Hist. M. V., Vol. 2, p. 54, says that a daughter, Lydia, married a Raymond and that the 7 children named above and a son, Daniel, were living in 1725 and cites Saybrook Records, Vol. 3, pp. 343, 419. Mrs. Rogers thinks that Daniel (who was born in 1680 and who married Elizabeth Thomas about 1728) and Lydia were children by his second wife, making fifteen in all.

John Birchard married for his second wife, Jane Lee Hyde, widow of Samuel Hyde, and she died on January 21, 1722-3. Hist. Norwich, pp. 166, 186, 187.

III.

III. James Birchard, Senior³, (Thomas¹, John²). He was born in Norwich, Conn., on July 16, 1665 (Hist. N., p. 167), and died in Norwich West Farms (Franklin) after 1745. For further particulars, see Note No. 4. He married on March 17, 1695-6, Elizabeth Beckwith, daughter of Matthew (Junior) and Elizabeth Beckwith, who was born in Lyne, Conn., on Feb. 4, 1678, and died in 1754 in Norwich West Farms. For the Beckwith Family, see Note No. 9.

They had the following children:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1697.
2. James. See IV.
3. Sarah, born July 10, 1701, died Aug. 15, 1701.
4. Matthew. He was born Dec. 5, 1702, and married Ruth Hartshorn on Dec. 21, 1725. He died before 1728.
5. John. He was born April 12, 1704, and married, 1st, Jane Hyde; 2nd, Mrs. Mary Burret; 3rd, Mrs. Sarah (Hewitt) Hyde.
6. Phebe. She was born in Oct., 1705, and died young. ?

7. Elizabeth. She was born, was baptized on May 23, 1708, and married Ephraim Tingley on Aug. 28, 1730. The names of eight children are given in the Tingley Genealogy.
8. Sarah. She was born Oct. 11, 1707, and died young.
9. Jonah. He was born Oct. 9, 1709, and died July 26, 1787, leaving neither widow nor child.
10. Phebe was born, was baptized April 9, 1710, married Abner French on Jan. 30, 1760, and died March 13, 1791.
11. Sarah. She was born, was baptized Dec. 9, 1711, married David Hartshorn of Franklin, Conn., on June 17, 1731, and died Feb. 28, 1799.
12. Rebecca. She was born in 1717 and lived two years and two months.
13. Daniel. He was born May 9, 1718, and married Oct. 9, 1745, Elizabeth Cooley of Springfield, Conn., born March 19, 1727, daughter of Eliakim and Griswold (Beckwith) Cooley, and so his cousin.

The above is from R. R., which report "is compiled from the various town, church and land records" and contains references thereto. Also from 3rd R. R.

IV.

IV. James Birchard, Junior⁴, (Thomas¹, John², James, Senior³). He was born in Norwich, Conn., on May 3, 1699, and died in Becket, Mass., between March 23, 1769, when his son, Matthew, conveyed land to him (R. D. P. Book 36, p. 101), and Sept. 3, 1782, when his Will was probated. For further particulars, see Note No. 5. He married on Oct. 1, 1723 (see Exhibit No. 2), Deborah Marks, who was born in Lyne, Conn., and was living in Becket on Aug. 9, 1785, the date of her son, Matthew's, Will. On Jan. 2, 1758, she joined her husband in a deed to their son, James (R. D. P. Book 2, p. 523).

They had the following children:

1. Deborah. She was born Aug. 1, 1724, in Norwich, and died there on Dec. 1, 1726.
2. Elizabeth. She was born in Norwich on July 29, 1726, and married Mathew Woolf (R. D. P. Book 1, p. 300).
3. Deborah. She was born Jan. 8, 1728-9, in Norwich, and married a Mr. Peters and on April 19, 1790, married Samuel Hodge of Chatham, Conn.

4. James. He was born Dec. 30, 1730, in Norwich, Conn., and died July 27, 1820, in Becket, Mass. He was chosen on July 15, 1765, as one of the first Selectmen of Becket and also as Treasurer. His wife's name was Abigail and they had at least five children. Hist. B., p. 12. He signed as a witness to his brother Matthew's Will on Aug. 9, 1785.
5. Matthew. See V.

V.

V. Matthew Birchard⁵ (Thomas¹, John², James, Senior³, James, Junior⁴). He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1734 and died in Becket, Mass., on Aug. 9, 1785, aged 51 years (Miss H. C. S. copied this date from a grave stone). He left a Will in which he mentions his wife, Mary, and the children named below. His Will was dated Aug. 9, 1785, and was "approved" Jan. 3, 1786. (See Exhibit No. 5.) He married in August, 1758, in Blandford, Mass., Mary Messenger, daughter of Benoni and Mary Messenger, who was born in Norwich, Conn., on Oct. 8, 1741 (Miss H. C. S. copied this from the Blandford Records), and was living in Shoreham, Vermont, on March 24, 1812 (R. F. D. Book 50, p. 163), probably with one of her sons or daughters, and probably died there. For the Messenger Family, see Note No. 10.

They had the following children:

1. Levi. See VI.
2. Nathan. He married Marcy Ashley on Jan. 20, 1792. (V. R. B., p. 44.) They executed a deed to land in Becket on Jan. 22, 1811. (R. D. P. Book 49, p. 73.) Nathan was in Becket on March 24, 1812 (R. D. P. Book 50, p. 163), but removed to Windham, Ohio. According to H. R. A. they were married Feb. 9, 1792. She was the daughter of Moses Ashley of Washington, near Becket, but was born at Westfield, Mass., on July 22, 1766.
3. Andrew. He came to Shoreham, Vermont, in 1787 with his brother, Levi, and died there at the age of 84 years. Hist. S., pp. 29, 30.
4. Rhoda. She married Ebenezer Drake (by whom she had children) and he died before Aug. 9, 1785. See Will of Matthew Birchard, Exhibit No. 5. She afterwards married Pitman C. Cook and lived in Richmond, Mass. (R. D. P. Book 42, p. 221), in 1795, but after

her second husband's death she lived in Shoreham in 1812 (R. D. P. Book 50, p. 163).

5. Caroline. She married Zebedee Goodwin on Nov. 5, 1783 (V. R. B., p. 44). She afterwards lived in Shoreham, Vermont (Hist. S., p. 28, and R. D. P. Book 42, p. 221, and Book 50, p. 163). They joined in a deed to land in Becket on Oct. 4, 1790, and this may indicate the time of their removal to Shoreham. (R. D. P. Book 31, p. 370.)
6. Jemima. She married Daniel Curtiss, Jr. They lived in Granville, N. Y., in 1795, and (perhaps) in Brutus, N. Y. She died before March 12, 1812 (R. D. P. Book 42, p. 221, and Book 50, p. 163).
7. Mary. She was called Polly and married Russell Chipman and lived in Shoreham, Vermont (Hist. S., p. 30, and R. D. P. Book 42, p. 221, and Book 50, p. 163).

VI.

VI. Levi Birchard⁶ (Thomas¹, John², James, Senior³, James, Junior⁴, Matthew⁵). He was born in Becket, Mass., on Oct. 2, 1760, and died in Shoreham, Vermont, on Jan. 14, 1844. For further information, see Note No. 7. He married on Nov. 6, 1783, in Becket (V. R. B., p. 44) Naomi Watson, daughter of William Watson, Junior, and Ruth Beard Watson, who was born in Becket on Sept. 28, 1761, and died in Shoreham on July 2, 1837. For the Watson Family, see Note No. 11.

They had the following children:

1. Matthew Watson. See VII.
2. Nathan. He moved to Shoreham. (Hist. S., p. 29.)
3. Alonzo. J. A. S., Oct. 6, 1913, thinks he was the son of Levi. Alonzo had a son, Edson, and a grandson, Howard, of East Shoreham.
4. There may have been other children; for Miss H. C. S. writes that at this period the law did not require the registering of births, etc., and for that reason the records are wanting or are incomplete.

VII.

VII. Matthew Watson Birchard⁷ (Thomas¹, John², James, Senior³, James, Junior⁴, Matthew⁵, Levi⁶). He was born in Becket, Mass., on July 4, 1788, and died in Detroit, Michigan, on Jan. 5,

1889. For further particulars, see Note No. 8. He married on Feb. 26, 1811, in Shoreham, Vermont, Amanda Turrill, daughter of Daniel and Temperance York Turrill, who was born in Shoreham on Nov. 13, 1789, and died in Detroit, Michigan, on March 24, 1856. For the Turrill Family, see Note No. 12.

They had the following children:

1. Lorenzo York Bostick. He was born Jan. 19, 1812, married Amanda Birchard Turrill, his cousin, on Nov. 7, 1843, and died in Detroit on March 15, 1863. They had no children.
2. Mary Amanda. See VIII.
3. Jane Ellen. She was born in Brandon, Vermont, on March 1, 1818; married William A. Howard in Detroit, Michigan, on March 1, 1841; and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on April 2, 1897. William A. Howard died on April 10, 1880, in Washington, D. C. All their children were born in Detroit, to-wit:
 - (1) Edward Payson. He was born Dec. 24, 1842, and died March 21, 1854.
 - (2) William Spencer. He was born May 24, 1846, and married Annie Blanche Hughart on April 29, 1881, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He died in Dec., 1919.
 - (3) Delia. She was born July 14, 1848, and married Thomas J. O'Brien in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Sept. 4, 1873.
 - (4) Kate. She was born Jan. 6, 1851; married John Sims Riddell on March 23, 1870, and died in Florence, Italy, on July 5, 1911. He died on July 22, 1906.
 - (5) James Birchard. He was born Oct. 31, 1854; married 1st, Annie Bushnell Leavitt, on July 13, 1882; and married 2nd, Margaret J. McCarthy, in Grand Rapids, on June 19, 1915.
4. James Turrill. He was born in Brandon on March 1, 1818; married 1st, Marion White in Moriah, N. Y.; married 2nd, Cordelia White, her sister, on July 27, 1843; and died in Detroit on Feb. 10, 1892. James and Marion had one child, Mary A. Birchard, born Sept. 21, 1842, who married George Anderson in Detroit, and died there on Dec. 3, 1915. Cordelia White Birchard died in Detroit on March 2, 1913.
5. Ann Delia. She was born in Brandon on April 17, 1820; married George Millard on Sept. 6, 1843; and

died in Detroit, Mich., on April 17, 1853. They had the following children:

- (1) George Millard, Jr. He was born in Jan., 1847, and died May 8, 1868.
- (2) Watson Birchard. He was born Sept. 13, 1848; married Elnora Jane Greenman at Harmony, Rock County, Wisconsin, on June 3, 1874; and died at Hancock, Michigan, on Jan. 3, 1905.
- (3) Ellen Howard. She was born May 20, 1851; married 1st, George B. French; married 2nd, T. C. Aldrich.

6. Seraph Sophia. She was born in Brandon on May 15, 1822, and died Jan. 13, 1836.

VIII.

VIII. Mary Amanda Birchard⁸ (Thomas¹, John², James, Senior³, James, Junior⁴, Matthew⁵, Levi⁶, Matthew W.⁷). She was born in Brandon, Vermont, on Sept. 22, 1814, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, on Dec. 21, 1900. She married on Feb. 20, 1833, at Watch Point, in Shoreham, Vermont, Rollin C. Smith, son of Joseph and Esther Burnham Smith, who was born in Shoreham on May 18, 1809, and died in Omaha on Dec. 29, 1873. For the Smith Family, and for the children of Rollin C. and Mary A. B. Smith, see Part I.

NOTE NO. 1

THE NAME

While I always spell the name "Birchard," as has been the custom in our family for generations, it appears in the old records as Bercher, Berchard, Bercherd, Bircher, Birchard, Bircherd, Birchord, Birchwood, Burcher, Burchard, Burcherd, Burchet, Burchood and Burchwood. But such diversities in orthography are usual in the old records and is not peculiar to "Birchard." For instance, in the "Hartford, Conn., Land Record, Vol. 1, Distribution of Lands," the name Willey appears as Willie, Wille, Willes. One of the ancestors of Mrs. Rogers appears as Maynard, Mynard, Minard, Miner (March 27, 1914). Such diversities were due to several causes. One, of course, was the ignorance of scriveners and clerks. Another cause was that the records in many instances were not copied from written instruments but were taken down from the oral statements of the parties interested. Thus a name would be

entered by the clerk as it sounded to him, rather than as the owner of the name would have written it.

But there was much carelessness, too. For we find, for instance, in the same deed "town" and "towne," "their" and "there." Even in formal public documents we see illustrations of this carelessness. For instance, Thomas Birchard signed his name as "Tho: Birchard" to the Petition sent (see Note No. 2) by the people of Martha's Vineyard to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay but the Governor addressed his reply to "Mr. Thomas Bercher." Different spellings appear in Local Histories.

Miss Caulkins in her History of Norwich uniformly spells the name "Birchard."

Dr. Banks, however, in his History of Martha's Vineyard uniformly spells it "Burchard"; although in every instance in his History, where there is a copy of an instrument signed by Thomas Birchard, it is signed Birchard. These are the instances: To the Will of Nicholas Butler as a witness on Aug. 12, 1671 (II., p. 56); to the Will of John Pleas as a witness on March 4, 1674 (II., p. 103); to the letter to Thomas Mayhew, Sr. (I., p. 156); and to the Petition to the Governor of Mass. Bay (I., p. 157) mentioned above.

In addition to this, fac-similes of the signatures of Thomas Birchard (p. 49) and of John Birchard (p. 53) are given in Volume II of his History of Martha's Vineyard and a fac-simile of the signature of John Birchard is given on page 166 of the History of Norwich by Frances M. Caulkins and in each instance the signature is Birchard rather than Burchard. See also N. J., p. 102.

Dr. Banks even goes so far as to say in a footnote on page 52 of Vol. II, "Thomas Burchard is the ancestor of President Rutherford Burchard Hayes of Ohio." When as a matter of fact President Hayes insisted that the correct form was Birchard and always spelled it that way.

Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England (Vol. I, p. 181) says that Thomas Birchard of the Trulove "wrote it (the name) Birchwood"; but he does not refer to his authority and his statement has not been verified, so far as I can learn. At least as early as 1637 we find the name spelled "Bircharde" in the list of the members of the Church of Rev. John Eliot (see Note No. 2), and the name appears three times in the record of the session of the General Court (Assembly) held at Hartford, Conn., on May 15,

1651 (see Note No. 2), and each time the name is spelled Birchard, and Mrs. Rogers (third Report), who is an authority upon the Birchard Family in Connecticut, says that is the form used by Thomas and his son, John.

NOTE NO. 2

THOMAS BIRCHARD¹

Thomas Birchard¹ removed from the vicinity of Boston to Hartford but he was not among those first settlers who emigrated to Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield in 1636 and who are mentioned in Note No. 1, on Henry Smith. For "Thom: Bircher" was made a freeman in Roxbury, Mass., by the General Court of Massachusetts Colony on May 17, 1637. N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 3, p. 95; Col. Records, Mass., Vol. 1, p. 373; Hist. M. V., Vol. 2, p. 49. In order to be admitted as a freeman, he must have been a member of one of the churches within the limits of that Colony. Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 243; Fisk, Id., p. 109. And we find in the "Record of such as adjoined themselves unto the fellowship of this Church of Christ at Roxborough" the name of "Thomas Bircharde." And further on the name of ".....Birchard, the wife of Thomas Birchard." City Document (Boston, Mass.), No. 114; Roxbury Land and Church Records, Rev. John Eliot's List of Church Members, Roxbury, Mass., pp. 81 and 176; Hist. of M. V., Vol. 2, p. 49.

Thomas Birchard may have been, however, one of the freemen who attended the meeting at which the constitution of Connecticut was adopted at Hartford, for we find him in February, 1639, the owner of several (6) parcels of land in Hartford (O. D. of L., p. 124); one being the "parcel on which his dwellinge house now Standeth—5 acres bounded by Richard Lords on the north and John Clerks on the South." 2nd R. R., pp. 1 and 2. He was an original proprietor of Hartford and his home lot lay on the west side of the road from Seth Grant's to Sentinel Hill (Trumbull Street). His home lot was sold to Isaac Graves *before* 1652. M. Hist. H. I., p. 230.

He was, also, one of the proprietors of the undivided lands in Hartford (2nd R. R., p. 2), and was the owner of other lands.

He was a freeman of Hartford, as otherwise he could not have

acted in the capacities in which he did act (Art. VII of the Constitution of 1639, in *Hist. of Conn.* by Trumbull, Vol. 1, p. 498); but there is no record that he was admitted there. His admission in Roxbury probably made a second admission in Hartford unnecessary.

In Hartford he served on a jury of freemen on April 11, 1639 (Col. Rec. Conn., Vol. 1, p. 29) and as appraiser of the Estate of Willi Lotha on Sept. 27, 1645. E. P. R., Vol. 1, p. 22.

From Hartford he moved to SAYBROOK. In 1635, a fort was built at Saybrook at the mouth of the Connecticut River by men under John Winthrop, son of the Governor of Massachusetts. Fiske, *Id.* p. 123. Between 1645 and 1650, the new settlements were attracting hundreds from the older towns (*Hist. M. V. II*, p. 99), and in 1646 a church was organized in Saybrook and Rev. James Fitch was ordained as its minister. *Hist. N.*, p. 52. It is probable that he and his son, John Birchard, moved to Saybrook at or about that time, for we find that his son was a lot owner in Saybrook as early as 1648-9, and they both were undoubtedly members of that church. See Note No. 3. They were both among the original proprietors of Saybrook (2nd R. R., p. 6). However, that may be, in the "General Courte of Election held in Hartford, the 15th day of May, 1651," Thomas Birchard appears as one of the Deputies from Saybrook. *Hist. M. V. II*, p. 50, and Public Records of the Colony of Conn., Vol. I, p. 218. And the Records show that:

"There being an occasion of debate in this Courte about Seabrooks non-payment of the proporcione laid vpon that Towne in reference to the purchase and agreement with Georg Fenwick Esqr, John Clarke & Thomas Birchard, Deputyes for that Towne, did ingage themselues in the behalfe of the said Towne of Seabrooke, that there shall bee due payment of the said leuye due by the said Towne of Seabrooke to bee paid for 5 years now past, in October next, provided theire payment of what is due or shall be due, bee no prejudice to them or the Inhabitants of Seabrooke, in pleading any seeming grounds or reasons they haue for their not paying of all or any parte of said leuye; the former Committee are desired to attend such reasons and allegations as they shall present, as formerly they were desired."

And the Records also show the following:

"This Courte taking into consideracon the proposition of the inhabitants of Pequett for some inlargement of meadow at

Niantecutt, and whereas there was 500 acres of ground lying in the Pequett granted to five of Capt. Masons souldgers at the Pequett warr, wch being taken vp by Pequett, they doe desire may be recompenced at Niantecutt; the Courte desires and appoints that John Clarke & Thomas Birchard of Seabrooke should goe to Pequett & view the said percell of land there giuen to the said souldgers, and taken vp by Pequett, *as before*, and then goe to (Nianticutt) and lay out there vnto the said souldgers such and so m(uch) land as may bee fully equivalent to their former gr(aunt) of land at Pequett. And for the inhabitants of Pequett (the) Courte graunts that theire bounds shall come to Bride Brooke (the former graunt excepted), prouided that it doe not come within the bounds of Seabrooke, and prouided that what meadow or marshe there is aboue 200 acres, it shall be reserued for the countrys vse (or) other & further, dispose."

Id. p. 221, and Hist. N. L., p. 65.

The soldiers referred to were those of Capt. Mason, and the land given to them "lies at a place called Sargent's Head, on the west side of Nahantick (Nantic) Bay." Hist. N. L., p. 65. The Pequett, referred to, was "Pequit Plantation or (New) London." Id. pp. 58, 59, 64, 65. The name was spelled Pequit, Pequett, Pequoet.

In 1650-1, his son, John Birchard, removed to MARTHA'S VINEYARD and Thomas Birchard soon followed him and also became an owner of land; for in 1652 at Great Harbor "Mr. Birchard's" lot is mentioned. Hist. M. V. II, p. 50.

On May 20, 1653, he, with Thomas Mayhew, Sr., and Mr. Tabor, were selected "to divide to the inhabitants out of all the necks so much land as they in their Best judgment shall see meat." Id. II, pp. 31, 50.

On June 8, 1653, he was chosen with Thomas Mayhew, Sr., and two others, "to end all controversies by the same manner & way as (they) did the last year." Thomas Mayhew was Chief Magistrate and the others were his assistants. Id. I, p. 132; II, p. 50.

On October 31, 1654, he was made town clerk of Edgartown. Id. II, p. 50. He held the office for two years, when he was succeeded by his son, John Birchard.

On January 7, 1655-6, he was present at a town meeting at Seabrook, Conn., as he still held property there. Id. II, p. 50.

On June 5, 1655, Thomas Mayhew, Sr., was chosen Chief

Magistrate and Thomas Birchard and three others were chosen as assistants. Id. I, p. 133, and II, p. 50.

On June 23, 1756, he and one other were chosen as assistants to the Chief Magistrate. Id. II, p. 50.

On October 31, 1656, he conveys to William Pratt his right to land, upland and meadow, in Potopange Quarter (this included the present towns of Essex and Saybrook), being a £300 right, and all commonage. Hist. N., p. 166, and Saybrook Land Records, II, p. 99.

In 1656 he still owned lands at Saybrook and also at Hartford where, 1657, in a list of those who have rights in the undivided lands, his name appears. His son-in-law, Bartholomew Barnard, acquired those rights, either by gift or purchase, as shown by the record February, 1671.

In 1662, he was a member of the "train band" at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. Hist. M. V. II, pp. 51, 174.

On July 10, 1662, acting as attorney for his son, John Birchard, he sold the latter's house lot at the Vineyard. 3rd R. R.

"He participated in the divisions of land from 1660 (1653) to 1676 as a proprietor." Hist. M. V. II, p. 51. For example: The division of the "Common" land on May 8, 1653 (Id. II, pp. 26, 50); of the "Home" lots on Feb'y 6, 1654 (Id. pp. 27, 28); of the "Line" lots on Aug. 22, 1660 (Id. p. 30); and of the "Plain" lots on February 14, 1676 (Id. p. 33).

A list of the property owned by him in 1669 is given in the Hist. of M. V., Vol. II, p. 52.

On May 2, 1682, he conveys a parcel of land to Joseph Norton, Id. II, p. 17; Dukes Deeds, IV, p. 36.

On May 9, 1683, he sold some land and in the deed styles himself "*late* inhabitant upon Martin's Vineyard." Id. II, p. 31, and Dukes Co. Deeds I, p. 209.

The author of the History of Martha's Vineyard says (Vol. II, p. 51):

"His son, John, had long since removed to Norwich, and the father in his old age, then eighty-eight, *may* have gone thither to live with his son or some of his married daughters."

But the Land Records of Saybrook settle the matter, for this appears on p. 237 of Vol. 2 under date of March 20, 1682-3:

"The lands of Nicholas Marson, bought of Thomas

Birchard. Know that I Thos. Birchard of *Norwich*, County New London, Colony of Connecticut, for £3, to me by bill secured, have sold to Nicholas Marson of *Saybrooke*, a hundred pound right in the Ox-pasture of sd. *Say Brooke*."

In September, 1684, his Will was probated in the County Court of New London County, Conn., in which *Norwich* was situated. R. R., p. 1. This appears from the Court Records in *Norwich* but the books containing the Wills, etc., were kept in the town of New London in the same county and were burned in September, 1781.

The first wife of Thomas Birchard died probably in 1655. His second wife was Katherine Andrews, a widow, whom he married before July 21, 1659. N. E. H. & G. Register, X, pp. 87, 88. She was living on March 4, 1674, when she and Thomas witnessed the Will of John Peas. Dukes Rec. I, p. 340. It may be that he married a third time, because the records of Charlestown, Mass., contain an entry of the death of "Deborah Burcham, wife of Thomas of *Martha's Vineyard*," under date of May 10, 1680. Wyman's "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown," p. 154.

It will be noticed that Thomas Birchard was prominent in the affairs of *Martha's Vineyard* and then retired into obscurity and one naturally asks the reason for this. The answer directs attention to what must have been one of the most interesting experiences of his eventful life and requires a short resume of the history of *Martha's Vineyard* for a clear understanding of it.

Martha's Vineyard was generally known as *Martin's Vineyard* in early days. Hist. M. V. I, pp. 74, *et seq.* In 1641, Thomas Mayhew, Sr., a merchant of Watertown, Mass., purchased the island, first, from Lord Sterling (Id. pp. 81, 82, 131) and, then, from Sir Fernando Gorges (Id. p. 83) and, then, from the Indians (Id. p. 97). This was done that he might secure all conflicting claims. In the deed from Lord Sterling it was provided "that the government that the said Mayhew, his son or associates shall set up *shall* Be such as is *now* established in the Massachusetts aforesaid * * *." Id. pp. 81, 82, 131.

Mayhew at first intended to comply with that requirement. In good faith and to encourage the settlement of the island, he made a grant on March 16, 1641-2, to five men "to make choice for the present of a large Towne, with authority equal to that of the proprietors in admitting subsequent inhabitants." Id. p. 84. The first

semblance of government of record was in 1653 when Thomas Mayhew, Sr., Thomas Birchard and six others were "chosen 'to stand for a year' but in what capacity is not clear." It was (Id. p. 132) probably as Chief Magistrate and assistants, having both civil and judicial authority and control.

Meanwhile, in 1647 the King had confirmed the Gorges title (Id. p. 137) and the deed to Mayhew from Gorges had contained *no provisions* as to the government of the island. In 1661, when the incoming of new settlers made Mayhew fear that his controlling influence might be impaired and he no longer felt bound by the conditions in the Sterling deed, he required the new comers to sign a Submission which was intended to perpetuate indirectly his power. This was not signed by Thomas Birchard (Id. I, pp. 134, 135, and II, p. 50), but whether this was because he was not a new comer or because of some other reason, does not appear.

In 1663, the Earl of Sterling sold his interest in the American grants, including Martha's Vineyard, to the Duke of York (Id. I, p. 139) and on July 7, 1671, the Governor of the Province of New York, representing the Duke, appointed Thomas Mayhew, Sr., Governor of Martha's Vineyard *for life* and Lord of the Manor of Tisbury, and his son Collector of Customs, Id. p. 152. All other offices in the island by this time were held by the Mayhews or their children or their connections by marriage.

In other words, the Mayhews were attempting to set up an hereditary aristocracy on the island. This was not welcomed by the inhabitants.

In July, 1673, the Dutch recaptured New York and the "free-holders knew it was their chance to get rid of hereditary rules and lords of the manor, of which they supposed their New England to be quit" (Id. p. 155), and "twenty of the leading inhabitants, probably under the guidance of Thomas Birchard," addressed a respectful letter of protest to Matthew Mayhew, Sr., asking for reform. Thomas Birchard's name stands at the head of the twenty signers. Id. pp. 155, 156, 169, 170.

But Mayhew would not listen to them and then, on October 15, 1673, they and others sent a Petition to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts Bay and appealed to them to take over the island as a part of their government. In this Petition, the subscribers (the name of Thomas Birchard heading the list) describe themselves as

the "major part of the freeholders in the two towns settled on Martha's Vineyard." *Id.* I, pp. 156, 157, 158, and II, p. 51.

But on October 31, 1673, the Governor and Council in a letter addressed to "Mr. Thomas Bercher and Mr. Isaac Robinson, and the rest of the subscribers of a petition * * *" declined to grant their request. This was probably for prudential reasons, lest their Colony become involved with the Province of New York.

This refusal precipitated matters and for at least a year there existed two governments on the island, one by Mayhew and his adherents and the other by the "rebels" and their friends. (*Id.* p. 160.)

On October 31, 1674, England and Holland ended their war and by the new treaty the island came again under the jurisdiction of New York (*Id.* p. 162). The governor of New York, Sir Edmund Andros, sided with Mayhew and between 1674 and 1682, his authority was fully reinstated and many of the "rebels" punished. *Id.* p. 168.

The author of the *History of Martha's Vineyard* completely justifies the "rebellion." Thomas Birchard was the leader in Edgartown and Simon Athearn in Tisbury. *Id.* pp. 155, 160 and Vol. II, p. 30 of Chap. entitled "West Tisbury."

The opinion of those who were not inhabitants of the island is probably expressed in this entry in the diary of the Rev. Increase Mather: "At Martin's Vineyard divers honest people are in great trouble; their estates sequestered by reason of Mr. M(ayhew) complaining to the Gov'r of N. Y." *Id.* p. 168.

It does not appear how Thomas Birchard was punished but the author of the *History of Martha's Vineyard* is of the opinion that his great age protected him from the very severe punishment meted out to some of the others.

He had acquired from several owners a tract of land at Katama (in or near Edgartown) and "he apparently continued to reside in the town in quiet possession of his large landed estate for the ten years following," when, as already stated, he removed to Norwich, Conn. *Id.* Vol. II, pp. 51, 52.

It is abundantly and conclusively shown by Real Estate Records, Probate Records and Town Records, that this Thomas Birchard of Hartford, Saybrook, Martha's Vineyard and Norwich was the immigrant from whom our line of Birchards has descended. But

there remains some uncertainty as to whether he was the Thomas Birchard who registered in September, 1635, for the ship *Truelove*. It would take too much space to give the reasons for and against, but my conclusion is this: That while there remains some uncertainty, the evidence is strong enough to justify the insertion of Table I.

NOTE NO. 3

JOHN BIRCHARD²

John Birchard² was undoubtedly in Hartford with his father, although we find no mention of him there. He became a lot owner in Saybrook in 1648-9 (Hist. M. V. II, p. 53; Saybrook Records, Vol. 1, p. 1); but whether he preceded his father we do not know. He evidently went to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, soon after and was one of the earliest settlers, for we find that on March 27, 1651, he was a land owner, being the fifth in priority of appearance on the records. Hist. M. V. II, p. 53; Edgartown Town Records I, p. 124. He preceded his father, but we find each of them to be the owner of a "home lot" in Edgartown on February 6, 1654, Hist. M. V. II, pp. 27, 28.

On July 22, 1653, he married Christian Andrews.

"In 1656 he was chosen town clerk (of Edgartown), probably in succession to his father, and his fine signature indicates clerical ability and an education above the ordinary." Hist. M. V. II, p. 53.

He did not remain long in Martha's Vineyard, but probably was again a resident of Saybrook for a short time and then became one of the "Founders of NORWICH" and, as one of the founders, his name is inscribed on the monument erected in their honor. Saybrook was "the mother-town of Norwich." Hist. N., p. 54. "A large proportion of the best inhabitants of Saybrook" decided to move and found a new settlement and on May 20, 1659, the General Court at Hartford granted permission. Id. p. 54. When a part of his church decided to move, their minister, Rev. James Fitch, decided to go with them. Id. p. 150. The town of Norwich embraced a tract nine miles square and was bought of the Indians in June, 1659, by thirty-five men. John Birchard was one of these "proprietors." (Also N. J., p. 102.) Uncas and his sons, Owaneco and Attawanhood, conveyed the land to "the Towne and Inhabitants

of Norwich." Id. pp. 54, 57, 61, and N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 1, pp. 314, 415.

All of the present (1912) towns of (1) Norwich, (2) Lisbon, (3) Franklin, (4) Bozrah, and (5) Sprague, and (6) the western part of Preston, and (7) the western part of Griswold, were in 1660 part of the original nine miles square known as the town of Norwich. Hist. N., pp. 1 and 429.

Of these early settlers Miss Caulkins says:

"The first planters were a body of men who displayed much of the genuine old English character, and left the impress of their origin deeply stamped upon their laws and regulations." Id. pp. 19, 20.

"Norwich, in its beginning, was a step in advance of most settlements. The people had built their first habitations at Saybrook, or elsewhere, and on this chosen spot, at the outset, laid firm their foundations and furnished themselves with respectable homes. No record or tradition favors the motion that huts or log-houses preceded the spacious and comfortable houses of the first proprietors. The builders must have had some temporary shelter, of booth or wigwam, but it is probable that in most instances families were not removed until the houses were at least framed." Id. p. 75.

"They were a fearless and resolute people, most of them being men of tried fortitude and experience, upright and devout, industrious and enterprising * * *. They were an associated body, both in their civil and ecclesiastical capacity, and only a few weeks were necessary to give them the form and stability of a well-ordered society.

"There was a peculiarity in the foundation of Norwich, that distinguishes it from most other settlements in this part of the country. It did not begin in a random, fragmentary way, receiving accessions from this quarter and that, till it gradually grew into a compact form and stable condition; but came upon the ground, a town and a church * * *.

"All the enactments and proceedings of these fathers of the town, all that we can gather concerning them from records or tradition, exhibits a well organized community—a people, bold, earnest, thoughtful, with the ring of the true metal in their transactions.

"The whole course of history furnishes no fairer model of a Christian settlement." Id. p. 70.

"Great care was taken to admit no inhabitants that were not industrious and of good moral character. Transient persons, and those who had no particular way of getting a livelihood, were quickly warned out of town." Id. p. 102.

See also N. J., pp. 120, 121, 126, 132, 214.

The privilege of voting in town meetings did not belong to all the inhabitants but only to the original proprietors and their heirs and to others to whom it might be granted. *Id.* p. 101.

No exchange or alienation of home-lots and no sale of lands could be made without the consent of the town. *Id.* p. 102.

The home lot of John Birchard was one of the original ones, laid out in 1659. It is described in the Book of Grants as being bounded on the Town street, by the river (Yantic), west by Sergt. Caleb Abells (grantee of Robert Wade), and east by John Post's. (3rd R. R. and Hist. N., p. 66, and map.) The house was demolished in 1873. It is said a picture and description of it appear in the Connecticut Quarterly, Vol. 3, p. 441. (3rd R. R.) See also N. J., p. 63.

John Birchard was town clerk from 1661 to 1678, according to Dr. Barnes. Hist. M. V. II, p. 53. But Miss Caulkins says:

"The earliest town records of Norwich are in the handwriting of John Birchard, who had probably been the Town Clerk at Saybrook, before the removal. He discharged the duties of a Clerk or Recorder at Norwich, for fifteen or eighteen years, but there is no memorandum extant of his appointment to office. No town action remains of an earlier date than Dec. 11, 1660, but from the fragmentary state of the oldest book, we may infer that several pages in the beginning have been worn away and lost." From Hist. N., pp. 82, 61, 133, 594.

On July 10, 1662, Thomas Birchard¹, as agent of his son, John Birchard, sold the house and land in Martha's Vineyard, belonging to John, to Thomas Jones. Hist. M. V. II, p. 53; Edgartown Town Records, I, p. 129; Note No. 2.

In October, 1663, John Birchard was one of the ten inhabitants of Norwich who were accepted as freemen by the General Court (Assembly) of Connecticut. 3rd R. R., and Rec. Colony of Conn., Vol. 1, p. 142.

In 1666, the political divisions called "counties" were established in Connecticut. New London County comprised the four towns of Saybrook, New London, Stonnington and Norwich, etc. New London was the Shire town. The first County Court was held June 6, 1666. The first three Clerks were all of New London and held office each about two years. John Birchard was appointed in 1673

and held the office for eight or ten years. Hist. N., p. 87. Hist. M. V. II, p. 53. Hist. N. L., pp. 250, 251.

His name is on the roll of freemen of the Colony of Connecticut, recorded in Hartford in 1669. Norwich then had twenty-five freemen. Hist. N., p. 85.

In 1671, he was chosen Deputy to the General Court at Hartford. Hist. M. V. II, p. 53.

In 1673, he was appointed Clerk of the County Court. The entry in the court records is "1673 John Birchard, of Norwich, appointed Clerk." Hist. N. L., p. 251.

In 1675, he and Simon Huntington were appointed by the County Court Overseers of the children and estate of Richard Wallis, deceased (Hist. N., p. 206), and, in 1676, he and John Calkins were appointed by that court Overseers of the children and estate of Thomas Howard, deceased. Id. p. 179.

In the Will of Joshua Uncas, third son of Uncas, "Sachem of Monkeag," dated February 29, 1675, the testator gave a tract of land to 13 (16-R. R., p. 1) persons, one of whom was "Mr. John Birchard," "to be divided and distributed amongst them and every of them as my Father Uncas shall se meet and convenient." 13 N. E. H. & G. R., pp. 235-6. This tract included the whole of the present town of WINDHAM, in Windham County, Connecticut. R. R., p. 1, and Hist. N., pp. 63-4. See also Hist. W. Co., Vol. 1, p. 64, and Note No. 4.

In 1676, he was Commissioner of Justice (Justice of the Peace), appointed by the General Court of Connecticut for Norwich. Hist. N., p. 86; Hist. M. V. II, p. 53; N. J., p. 60.

"In Norwich, no schoolmaster is mentioned before 1677, when John Birchard occupied the teacher's chair, and was engaged to keep nine months of the year for £25, provision pay." Hist. N., p. 92.

On Sept. 1, 1682, he and three others were witnesses to a writing containing the settlement between Uncas and the Town of Norwich as to certain differences. Id. p. 262.

In May, 1685, the inhabitants of Norwich applied to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut for recognition and a patent, and a patent was dated on May 21, 1685, and issued March 30, 1687. In this patent, John Birchard is called "Mr." and his name spelled *both* as Birchard and Burchard—but only

once as Burchard. N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 1, pp. 315, 316. There were twelve patentees and they were chosen by the town and most of them were the surviving original proprietors. Hist. N., pp. 134, 135.

In May, 1691, "Mr. John Birchard" was appointed commissioner for Norwich at the General Court held at Hartford. (3rd R. R.)

On Oct. 8, 1691, he was one of the deputies for Norwich at the General Court; and in May, 1692, he and Mr. Brewster were appointed deputies and again in 1693. (3rd R. R. and Col. Rec. Conn.; Vol. 4, pp. 43, 55, 66, 92.)

On Sept. 6, 1692, Owaneco, the son and successor of Uncas, sold to John Birchard and three others a tract of land five miles square in or near Norwich and this grant was confirmed by the General Assembly in May, 1705. Hist. N., p. 151, and Pub. Rec. Colony of Conn., Vol. 4, pp. 513, 514.

This, with other tracts, made up the town of LEBANON. Hist. N., pp. 166, 152.

On September 19, 1693, he conveyed to Thomas Peas all his remaining interests in land in Martha's Vineyard which had descended to him from his father, Thomas Birchard. See Exhibit No. 1.

On March 30, 1696, he signed this instrument:

"Whereas Mr. John Clarke of Saybrook, many years since bought of my father Thomas Bichard, dec'd, a £100 right in the Oxpasture, I the underwritten do confirm the act of my said father. (Signed) John Birchard." Land Rec. Saybrook, Vol. 1, p. 211.

On March 30, 1698, he sold to John Clark his own claim to a £100 right in the Oxpasture in Saybrook. Id. Vol. 1, p. 217.

"In the settlement of Lebanon, Mr. Birchard took a prominent interest. He was one of the four original proprietors * * * removed thither with his family, probably about 1698, and there died, Nov. 17, 1702. * * * His relict, Mrs. Jane Birchard (his second wife), died at Lebanon, January 21, 1722-3." Hist. N., p. 166. See also Land Rec. Norwich, Vol. 2A, p. 29.

On November 5, 1725, the children of John Birchard, to-wit, his sons, James and Thomas of Norwich, John and Daniel of Lebanon, Joseph of Norwalk, County Fairfield; and his daughters, Abigail (with her husband, John Calkins) of Lebanon, and Mary (with her husband, Jonathan Hartshorn) of Norwich, and Lydia

Raymant (Raymond), widow, of Norwich, quitclaimed to their cousin, David Birchard (son of Samuel, deceased), of Norwich, all their rights (as heirs) to certain land in Saybrook. Land Rec. Saybrook, Vol. 3, p. 343. And then David Birchard sold those lands on Dec. 10 and 11, 1725, to-wit, "all right to any lands in Potogprange Quarter" (this included the present towns of Essex and Saybrook) and "right to a £100 Right to town commons," which Rights "did belong to my Honored Grandfather John Birchard, late of Lebanon." Id. Vol. 3, pp. 423, 425.

NOTE NO. 4

JAMES BIRCHARD, SENIOR³

James Birchard, Senior³, was born on July 16, 1665, in the town of Norwich, Conn.

On July 10, 1693, his father, John Birchard, gave him land in "Hither Place," now Windham Green, in the southwest quarter of the town of Windham. R. R., p. 1, and Land Records, Windham, Vol. 2, p. 30. His father also gave lands to his other sons.

James Birchard, Senior, married Elizabeth Beckwith on March 17, 1695-6, and they lived in "Hither-Place." In 1696 James (Senior) and his brother, Samuel, were among those who helped build a house for their minister but later in that year James (Senior) sold his land rights to Philip Paine and removed to *Norwich West Farms*. R. R., p. 1, and Hist. W., pp. 74, 75, and Hist. N., pp. 167, 429.

"All the better part of the inhabitants (in Norwich) in addition to their possessions in the town-plot (Hist. N., p. 66), owned farms. Many of the sons of the first proprietors had settled on these paternal acres. The wide districts now (1866) forming the towns of Bozrah and Franklin, were then the Norwich Farms." (Hist. N., p. 136.)

Dr. Woodrow in his History of Franklin, Conn., writes thus of James Birchard (Senior), on page 52:

"He early became a resident of West Farms. His dwelling was on 'Birchard's Playne' a short distance south of the Franklin Cemetery and upon the same side of the highway. Public worship was sometimes held at his home on the Sabbath, before the completion of the First Church in Franklin. He seems to have been an estimable member of society. His long and

useful life was ended here but none of his blood now reside within the limits of the town."

Mrs. Rogers says:

"James Birchard (Senior) appears frequently on the land records of Norwich, buying, selling or exchanging lands; he provides well for his sons, giving them portions of his property at various times * * *. The last time he is mentioned on the land records is on April 11, 1740, when he conveys to his son, Daniel, 'for love and consideration that he maintain me and my wife *Elizabeth* during our natural lives,' all my two parcels of land where I now dwell, viz., 25 acres on the west side of the highway which leads from Norwich to Windham; also 30 acres on the east side of the highway with buildings, except one end of the dwelling house." R. R., p. 2, and Land Rec. of Norwich, Vol. 8, p. 232.

Joshua Hempstead of New London, Conn., whose Aunt Jane was the second wife of John Birchard, says in his diary, "June 4, 1745, wee went to visit *old* James Birchard." R. R., p. 3.

The date of his death is not known, but it appears from the above entry that he lived to be over 80 years of age (Hist. N., p. 167) and died in Norwich West Farms (Franklin).

After the death of the first James³, his son, James, Junior⁴, appears in the records as James, Senior, and his grandson, James the third⁵, appears as James, Junior, but in order to preserve their identity in the following note, I still call them James, Senior, James, Junior, and James the third.

NOTE NO. 5

JAMES BIRCHARD, JUNIOR⁴

James Birchard, Junior⁴, was born in Norwich, Conn., on May 3, 1699. He married Deborah Marks of Lyne, Conn., on October 1, 1723.

In the spring before his marriage, i. e., on April 30, 1723, his father (James, Senior) gave him a parcel of land as follows: "James Birchard of Norwich, County of New London, Colony of Connecticut, for love, goodwill and affection yt I have and do bare to my truly well beloved son James Birchard of Norwich aforesed and as part of his portion of my estate" convey to my son James "all my land lying on Birchard's plain in Norwich, aforesaid, that is to say all yt which lyes on ye southeast side of ye Road that goes

through sd Plaine to Mr. Joseph Ayerses, bounded as on record may appear," and "Also part of my pine swamp adjoining sd plain beginning at a chestnut tree at the corner—running northerly on my own land and making in ye island—to ye land of Thomas Hide." R. R., p. 10, and Land Rec. Norwich, Conn., Vol. 3, B. p. 765.

He and his wife, Deborah, immediately after their marriage evidently settled on the above land in Norwich, for we find him buying and selling land and describing himself in the deeds as James, Jr., of Norwich.

But in 1743 they removed to Glastonbury, in the County of Hartford, Conn., because he is described as "of Gossenbury, County Hartford" in a deed to him by his brothers and sisters. R. R., p. 11, and Land Rec. Norwich, Conn., Vol. 10, p. 243, and Vol. 9, p. 6.

While they resided in Glastonbury, they evidently attended church at Bolton, a few miles distant, for we find from the records of Rev. Thomas White, who was the first pastor of that church, to-wit: From October 26, 1725, to his death, February 22, 1763, that on July 17, 1743, James and Deborah Birchard were received into his church upon letters from the church in Norwich. N. E. H. & G. Reg., Vol. 52, pp. 180, 419.

Apparently they did not remain there long but returned to Norwich, Conn., as there is a deed dated February 15, 1744-5, from him of a small parcel of land in Newent of which Matthew Birchard (his brother) had died seized and he is mentioned therein as "James Birchard Junr. of Norwich." R. R., p. 11, and Land Rec. Norwich, Vol. 10, p. 309.

On January 9, 1753, for love, affection, etc., he conveyed to "my son, James Birchard (the third) of same Norwich, one half of my farm in Newent (now Lisbon) *where I now dwell*; one half of my dwelling house, one half of the barn, standing thereon—sd Farm contains 50 acres more or less," etc. R. R., p. 11, and Land Rec. Norwich, Vol. 13, p. 422.

On November 19, 1753, he and his son (James the third) sold some land for 1,260 pounds to John Perkins. R. R., p. 11, and Land Rec., Vol. 12, p. 186.

The father and son, then, moved to BECKET, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The proof is this:

1. John Viets conveyed certain land to James Birchard (Junior⁴) and James Birchard (the third⁵) "of Norwich, Conn.,"

on December 5, 1753 (Land Rec. at Pittsfield, Vol. 36, p. 103), and the History of Becket (p. 305) speaks of them as "first settlers."

2. Jonah Birchard, son of James, Senior³, and brother of James, Junior⁴, died July 26, 1787, of old age, intestate and without leaving a widow or children, and portions of his lands descended to James (the third⁵) and to Deborah Birchard Hodge, son and daughter of and hence two of the heirs of James (Junior⁴), who had died previously. R. R., p. 13, and Probate Records, Norwich, Vol. 8, p. 304.

In a deed dated April 19, 1790, from James (the third) Birchard and Deborah Birchard Hodge and Samuel Hodge, her husband, to John Perkins, conveying their interest in the said land "lately owned by Jonah Birchard, Deceased," in Lisbon, Conn., James (the third) is described as "of Becket in ye County of Berkshire & Common Wealth of Massachusetts." Lisbon Town Records, Book 1, p. 94, and certified copy of deed, Exhibit No. 3.

3. James Birchard (Junior⁴) died in Becket, and his will gives the names of his wife and children, thus proving the identity of the James, Junior⁴, of Norwich and the James, Junior⁴, of Becket. It was dated Feb'y 13, 1765, and was "approved and recorded" Sept. 3, 1782. See Exhibit No. 4.

NOTE NO. 6

BECKET, MASSACHUSETTS

Becket was originally known as Plantation or Tract "Number 4," and was and still is in Berkshire County. Hist. B. Co., p. 7. Hist. W. M., p. 170. The Grant was made in 1735.

Its chartered limits were 8 miles by 4 miles and 210 rods. Hist. B. Co., p. 306.

On August 25, 1737, the General Court (Legislature) of the Province of Massachusetts Bay authorized certain persons to call meetings for the organization of the Grantees of new towns on the road from Westfield to Sheffield. Ebenezer Witt of Marlborough, Mass., was authorized to call together the Grantees or Proprietors of No. 4 (i. e., Becket). See Acts and Resolves of the Province of Mass. Bay, Vol. 12, p. 404.

On April 7, 1743, the General Court passed an Order of Notice to the Proprietors of the plantation upon "a Petition of Josiah

Walker, *William Watson* and Charles Woods, Proprietors and Settlers of the new Township lying between Westfield and Sheffield called Number Four, shewing that they are the only Grantees that dwell there, tho' the time limited for the Grantees performing the conditions of the Grant is long since expired, (and) that the Petitioners are put to great hardships by reason of the neglect of the Grantees (and) praying for relief from this Court." (Id., Vol. 13, p. 215.) For the Watson Family, see Note No. 11.

On June 5, 1750, the General Court passed another Order of Notice to the Proprietors on "a Petition of David King and *William Watson*, two of the Proprietors of Land in the New Township in the County of Hampshire called Number Four, shewing that they are duly carrying on the Settlements in said place, and design to be soon upon their Land with their Families. And therefore (pray) that this Court would order the other Proprietors to settle there according to the Terms of the Grant." (Id., Vol. 14, p. 409.)

The Hist. B. Co., page 11, says:

"Before the first French war, which was declared in 1744, there were but few settlers in Berkshire (County). After that, and before the commencement of the second French war, which actually began in 1754, but was not formally declared till 1756, the settlers had considerably increased. After the close of this war in 1763, settlements advanced rapidly until the war of the Revolution."

"The first permanent settlement (of Becket) was made in 1755, by persons who emigrated principally from the eastern part of Connecticut. The first settlers were of the name of *Birchard*, *Goss*, *King*, *Kingsley*, *Messenger*, *Wadsworth*, *Wait*, and *Walker*. All these names with the exception of *Goss*, now (1829) remain in town." Id. p. 305.

It will be noticed that the name Watson does not appear among those given of the early settlers. This may have been an oversight or it may have been because at the time the History was published (1829) no person of the name of Watson then resided in Becket.

The Birchards were James⁴ and his family, including his sons, Matthew⁵ and James⁶. The latter was the third James but was known in Becket as James, Junior. Mary Messenger, who married Matthew Birchard, was of the Messenger family above mentioned.

"The town was incorporated by its present name, June 21, 1765, and the first town meeting was held on the 15th of the succeeding month; at which time * * * Nathaniel Kings-

ley, James Birchard⁵ and Eldad Taylor, were chosen selectmen, James Birchard⁵ treasurer and Jonathan Walker constable. Of these persons, Mr. Birchard was the last survivor. After a long and useful life, he died, in the consolation of that religion which he had many years professed, July 27, 1828 (should be 1820), aged about 90." Id. pp. 305, 306. See also Hist. W. M., Vol. II, p. 471.

"The county road, south and north, from Sheffield * * * to Williamstown * * * passes through the most settled and pleasant part of the county. It was much used by emigrants from Connecticut to Vermont, when the latter was settled." Hist. B. Co., p. 94.

It was natural, therefore, that when the next generation of Birchards decided to migrate, they should follow others who had moved north over this road. It was simply a continuation of the movement which began at Boston in 1633 and resulted in the settlement of Connecticut and then of western Massachusetts. It was the "western fever" of our day but with this important difference—the settlers generally located near together and lived in villages even though their farms might be separate. Hist. W. M., p. 62. They did not sever all ties but simply continued in another place their former social, political and religious relations.

NOTE NO. 7

THE BIRCHARDS AND SHOREHAM, VERMONT

MATTHEW BIRCHARD⁵ died at Becket but his widow, Mary, and at least four of his children, LEVI⁶, Andrew, Caroline and Mary (Polly), moved to Shoreham. The proof is this:

1. Deeds were executed by them stating their residence to be in Shoreham and conveying interests in lands in Becket which had descended to them from their father, Matthew Birchard. These deeds are referred to in Table V and are recorded in R. D. P., Vol. 42, p. 221, and Vol. 50, p. 163.

2. The following are extracts from the History of Shoreham. There are also brief references to Caroline on page 28 and to Mary on page 30.

"LEVI BIRCHARD, from Becket, Mass., came (to Shoreham) in 1787, and purchased the lot on which Nathan Birchard, his son, lived after him, and commenced an improvement; he settled thereon with his family in 1789. He died in this town January 14th, 1844, aged 84.

"Andrew Birchard, from Becket, Mass., came with Levi Birchard (his brother), and worked with him two years. He first purchased the lot where Lorenzo Q. Chipman recently lived, and sold the same to Russell Chipman, and then went on the farm where he spent the remainder of his life, now owned by his son, Horatio Birchard. He died in this town December 31st, 1857, aged 89." From Hist. S., pages 29 and 30.

(For details as to the town of Shoreham, see Note No. 11 in Part One.)

NOTE NO. 8

MATTHEW WATSON BIRCHARD⁷

Matthew Watson Birchard was born in Becket on July 4, 1788, and was about a year old when his father, Levi Birchard, moved his family to Shoreham in 1789. He did not remain on the farm but taught school for a time and then engaged in business. He resided in Bridgeport, Vermont, then at Brandon, then at Watch Point, again at Brandon, and finally in Detroit, Michigan, where he died on January 5, 1889.

He was a representative to the state legislature from Brandon in 1827 and in 1828. Deming, p. 55.

Brandon was first called Neshobe, but this name was changed to Brandon on October 20, 1784. It was until February, 1781, in Rutland *Shire*, but in Bennington *County*. Since that time it has been in Rutland *County*. It is only a short distance southeast of Shoreham.

From 1831 to 1834, he was engaged in merchandising and in slaughtering and packing beef at Watch Point in Shoreham on the shore of Lake Champlain. Hist. S., pp. 38 and 69. His storehouse, wharf and residence are shown on page 146 of the History of Shoreham. It was in this residence that his daughter, Mary, was married to Rollin C. Smith on February 20, 1833. They first met when he opened a gate on his father's farm in Shoreham to let her and her father drive through.

Matthew W. Birchard returned to Brandon and thence moved to Detroit, Michigan, about 1838-40. There was a large emigration from Vermont to Michigan and Illinois in 1830-40. Hist. S., p. 55.

The following is taken from the Detroit News of January 8, 1889:

"The death of Matthew W. Birchard occurred Saturday night at the family residence, 55 Adelaide Street. He was 100 years old on July 4 last, and came to Detroit 50 years ago, when but 9,000 people comprised the population of the city. Mr. Birchard was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1788, and spent his earlier years in a busy New England life. He was yet an infant when his father removed the family to Stoneham (Shoreham), Vt., and settled down as a pioneer farmer in the then unbroken wilderness of that region. As young Birchard grew up, he received the advantages of such schooling as was available in his own scattered community, evincing an energy and capability that go far toward accounting for his subsequent success in life. A severe illness when he was about 15, probably had much to do with the young man's career. In the opinion of his father and physician, it unfitted him for the arduous life of a farm, and his energies were turned in another direction, first teaching school at starvation wages, then serving an apprenticeship with a painter and afterwards clerking in a store at Bridgeport (in Addison County, Vermont). In 1811 he married Amanda Turrell, who died 7 (17) years after their coming to this city.

"Mr. Birchard saw and contributed to the wondrous growth of the city chosen as his home. He first built and conducted a frame store at the corner of Woodward and Congress Streets, afterwards replacing it with a brick block which still occupies the site. Nearly 40 years ago he disposed of his business and invested the accumulations of his more active life. He built what is now known as the Griswold House, christening it the Howard House in honor of Mrs. H. Howard (Mrs. William A. Howard). As his second wife he married Miss Maria Rockwell, then (about 1861) conducting a female seminary, and who died in 1861 (1881). Ten years ago age began to impair somewhat the faculties of one who had already lived beyond the allotted years of man. Designing persons imposed upon his confidence and obtained loans without the giving of adequate security. Mr. Birchard realized the situation and upon his own volition had John Ward appointed as his guardian. Mr. Birchard's declining years were made comfortable in a pleasant home and the presence of loving relatives. The funeral takes place from 55 Adelaide Street at 1 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, Rev. Howard Duffield, assisted by Louis R. L'Osc, conducting the services."

NOTE NO. 9

THE BECKWITH FAMILY

MATTHEW BECKWITH was born about 1610 and was in New England as early as 1644.

In 1645 he bought land in Hartford, Conn., and in 1650 he bought other lands in Hartford. *Memorial History of Hartford County*, pp. 239, 256.

In 1653-4 he removed to New London (*Book of Grants at New London*, p. 36), but on the adjustment of the boundary between New London and Lyme, it was found that while his house was in the town of New London, most of his land was in the town of Lyme. He died October 21, 1680.

MATTHEW BECKWITH, JR., was probably married at Guilford, Conn., where the births of his two eldest children are recorded. He married Elizabeth....., who was the mother of eight of his children. He probably moved to New London, for the births of his next three children are there recorded. He finally removed to Lyme, Conn., where three more children were born, and died there.

After March, 1688, he married his second wife, Elizabeth (Griswold) (Rogers) Pratt, who had been twice married, and by her had a daughter named Grissell or Griswold, who married Eliakin Cooley, Jr., of the Springfield, Mass., family, but who then resided in Lyme, Conn. He died, leaving a third wife, Sarah, on June 4 or 14, 1727, leaving a Will. *History of New London* by Miss Caulkins, p. 298, and *Probate Records of New London*, Vol. C., pp. 219, 221.

His sons' names were Matthew, John (who died before his father, as his name is not in his father's Will), James and Jonah. His daughters' names were Prudence, ELIZABETH, Ruth and Sarah. These were his children by his first wife and all these names, except Prudence and Ruth, reappear in the family of James (Senior³) and Elizabeth Beckwith Birchard.

ELIZABETH BECKWITH, his daughter, was born in Lyme, February 4, 1678, was baptized May 18, 1679, married JAMES BIRCHARD, Senior³, March 17, 1695-6, and died in Norwich West Farms in 1754. *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, Vol. 23, page 426, and *R. R.*, pp. 4, 5, 6.

NOTE NO. 10

THE MESSENGER FAMILY

Benoni and Mary Messenger probably came from Norwich, Conn. (N. E. H. & G. R., Vol. 52, p. 420.) He bought land in Becket, Mass., on July 15, 1754 (R. D. P., Book 8, p. 786), and the Messengers were, like the Birchards, first settlers there. Hist. B. Co., p. 305.

Their children were Gideon, Hiram, John, Mary (who married MATTHEW BIRCHARD⁵), Caroline (who married Stephen Bush), Bela, Benoni, Billa and Ebenezer Nathan. See R. D. P., Book 60, pp. 374 and 375, and Book 22, p. 157.

According to H. R. A., Billa Messenger married Miranda Ashley, daughter of Moses Ashley, on July 8, 1779. She was born at Westfield in December, 1758.

Gideon, John, Billa and Benoni were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The deeds in the records above mentioned indicate that there may have been another daughter who had married Henry Viets and had died, as he joins as one of the grantors.

NOTE NO. 11

THE WATSON FAMILY

The Watsons "were of Scotch descent as their ancestors were among those driven from Scotland, who settled in Ireland." (H. C. S., Dec. 13, 1912.) William Watson, Senior, was born in Ireland in 1687 and came to this country prior to 1728. He and his wife removed from Boston to Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., and lived there at least four years. The Scotch-Irish immigration began in 1718 and the History of Worcester (1889) says on page 128, Vol. 2, that among the early settlers of Rutland were "emigrants from Ireland, who brought letter testimonials of their church fellowship." (R. C. R., Dec. 18, 1912.)

The Watsons probably removed from Rutland to Westfield in Hampden County and thence to Blandford in the same county and thence to Becket, Mass.

They were among the earliest settlers in Becket, being there, apparently, as early as 1742-43. See Note No. 6.

YOUNG ADULTS AND YOUTH

adolescent girls were married, pregnant, and living together in their adolescent years, 42% of them had sex with the same or different men, 20% did not have sex with anyone, and 38% had sex with one or more boyfriends. The mean age at first sex was 17.2 years (SD = 1.7) and the mean age at first sex with a boyfriend was 17.0 years (SD = 1.6).

Adolescent girls' first sex with someone other than their boyfriend began later than their first sex with a boyfriend. The mean age at first sex with a boyfriend was 17.0 years (SD = 1.6) and the mean age at first sex with someone other than their boyfriend was 17.2 years (SD = 1.7).

Adolescent girls' first sex with a boyfriend was earlier than their first sex with someone other than their boyfriend. The mean age at first sex with a boyfriend was 17.0 years (SD = 1.6) and the mean age at first sex with someone other than their boyfriend was 17.2 years (SD = 1.7).

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William Watson, Senior, was an original member of the Congregational Church in Becket, which church was organized Dec. 28, 1758 (R. C. R., Dec. 9, 1912). His letter to the church in Becket was from the church at Blandford, Mass. (H. C. S.). His name appears in the Records of the Court of General Sessions (a County Court) in the September Term, 1768, as petit juror; in the September Term, 1769, as licensed to keep a tavern, and in the September, 1770, as again licensed to keep a tavern. In Hist. A., p. 119, it is said: "It was the custom, almost universal in former days, in New England and New York, that the Inns or Taverns were kept by settlers who were the most wealthy and respectable of the people, very often by men who had large farms and possessed means of providing ample accommodations."

He died in Becket on July 29, 1779, aged 92 years. His wife was Anna Simpson. Where she was born and the place of their marriage are unknown to H. C. S. Her letter to the church in Becket was from the church at Westfield, Mass. Her parents came to Becket with her husband, and died there. She died in Becket on Nov. 12, 1779, aged 82 years.

They had the following children:

1. James. He was born at Rutland, Mass., on April 8, 1728.
2. William, Junior.
3. Sarah. She married Nathaniel Kingsley, and she and her husband and her daughter were the witnesses to the Will of James Birchard on Feb'y 13, 1765. See Exhibit 4.
4. Margaret. She married Jonathan Walker on Nov. 22, 1759.
5. Elizabeth. She was born Nov. 16, 1740, and married Ebenezer Walden on Sept. 8, 1763. Miss H. C. Snow of Becket, who furnished most of the Watson *data*, is a descendant of this Elizabeth.
6. Mary. She married Joseph Balch on Sept. 21, 1786. (V. R. B., p. 85.)

William Watson, Junior, was born in Rutland, Mass., on Feb'y 9, 1732 or 1733, and died in Shoreham, Vermont, on March 15, 1817 (Hist. S., p. 30).

There is a deed from William Watson, Junior, "of Becket" to Jacob Brown, dated Nov. 29, 1760, and signed by James Birchard as a witness (R. D. P., Book 2, p. 86). There are also in those

records various other deeds to lands in Becket executed by William Watson, Jr.

His name also appears in tax deeds in Becket in 1769 as one of the Assessors or Committee of Proprietors. His name appears on the Record of the Court of General Sessions (a County Court) in the September Term, 1770, as a grand juror and in the February Term, 1771, as a grand juror. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

On Feb'y 26, 1793, he acknowledged a deed in Becket (R. D. P., Book 31, p. 603), which deed was signed by Amy Watson (his second wife) and witnessed by Ruth Watson.

In a deed by him of lands in Becket, dated Aug. 17, 1793 (R. D. P., Book 31, p. 432), he is described as "of Shoreham, Vermont." This deed, also, is signed by Amy Watson, who releases dower.

He, therefore, moved from Becket to Shoreham between Feb'y 26, 1793, and Aug. 17, 1793, although the History of Shoreham (p. 30) states that he came to Shoreham in 1790. On Nov. 9, 1794, he and his wife, Amy, were given a letter from the church in Becket to the church in Shoreham.

The last deed from him of lands in Becket (R. D. P., Book 40, p. 351) was acknowledged in Shoreham on Feb'y 1, 1799, and was signed by Amy Watson and witnessed by Andrew Birchard.

He married Ruth Beard (sometimes spelled Baird) in Blandford, Mass., on Sept. 25, 1758. She was born in..... and died in Becket on May 21, 1774, aged 38 years. (This is from grave stone, H. C. S.)

They had the following children:

1. Rhoda. She was born in Becket on June 14, 1759.
2. Naomi.
3. Charlotte. She was born in Becket and baptized on Aug. 25, 1771.
4. Ruth. She was born in Becket and baptized on July 12, 1772.
5. Elizabeth (called Bettey). She was born in Becket on July 17, 1767, and married Jesse Higley on Feb'y 12, 1788, in Becket (V. R. B., p. 85).

His second wife was Amy Stewart, daughter of Alexander and Amy (Spaulding) Stewart. On Nov. 9, 1794, they were given a letter from the church in Becket to the church in Shoreham, Vermont.

Naomi Watson was born in Becket on Sept. 28, 1761, and died

in Shoreham, Vermont, on July 21, 1837. She married Levi Birchard⁶ in Becket on Nov. 6, 1783.

NOTE NO. 12

THE TURRILL FAMILY

Captain James Turrill of New Milford, Conn., was a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection for several years during the Revolution. Hist. of Litchfield County (Phila., 1881), page 450. He died on April 10, 1812. He married Abigail Buck in New Milford, Conn., on June 22, 1741. She was born on June 11, 1722, and died January 9, 1774. The Buck Genealogy by C. B. Harvey, Pub. in Jersey City, N. J., 1889.

They had twelve children (two of whom were named Beebee) and among them was Ebenezer.

2. Ebenezer Turrill. He was born in New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., on April 3, 1742, and died in Shoreham, Vermont, on July 15, 1825. He married Lois Hill in Lenox, Mass., on February 26, 1766. She was born in New Preston, Conn., and died in Shoreham on January 8, 1827.

They had ten children (six sons and four daughters) and among them was Daniel. The Buck Genealogy gives "Samuel" as the name of one of their sons and gives the date of his birth as Aug. 17, 1769. The name is wrong but the date is correct. The correct name (Daniel) is given with the same date of birth in the Lenox Town Records. It is also stated in Hist. S., p. 27, that Daniel was the son of Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Turrill moved to Lenox, Mass., in 1751 (see B. G.). There are many deeds on the records in Pittsfield, Mass., of lands purchased by him. The first is in Book 5, page 413, and is dated April 15, 1768, and describes him as "of New Milford." Hist. S. says (p. 181) he came to Lenox in 1759. He moved to Shoreham, Vt., in 1786 (Hist. S., pp. 27, 181), but probably stopped at Richmond, a town adjoining Lenox, as he is described as "of Richmond" in a deed to land in Lenox, dated May 24, 1785, and acknowledged in Shoreham Dec. 6, 1796. Book 36, page 279.

He was a farmer and "a leading citizen of Shoreham, both in religious and political affairs." The Buck Genealogy. Also see Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazeteer, Vol. 1, p. 100.

At the first town meeting in Shoreham held Nov. 20, 1786, Ebenezer Turrill and Eli Smith⁵ (see Part I, Note 11) were chosen Selectmen. He was also Surveyor of Highways, Town Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. Hist. S., pp. 48, 49, 181.

Mr. Rockwell states that Ebenezer Turrill signed the Non-Consumption and Non-Importation Agreement dated July 14, 1774, which is described in The History of Berkshire County (1829), pp. 116-118, and in the History of Western Massachusetts, Vol. 1, pp. 206-8. See also Barbar's Historical Collections, Mass., under "Lenox."

Mr. Rockwell thinks Ebenezer Turrill was a private in Rev. War, 1777. See Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, Vol. 16, p. 100.

3. Daniel Turrill. He was born in Lenox, Mass., on Aug. 17, 1769, and died in Lapeer, Mich., in 1841. He married Temperance York in Washington, Conn., on January 28, 1789 (Bailey's "Early Connecticut Marriages," Vol. 5, p. 74, and J. A. S., Jan'y 23, 1913). She was born on May 1, 1767, and died in Lapeer, Mich.

They had the following children, all born in Shoreham, Vermont:

1. Amanda. See next entry.
2. Sophia, born July 22, 1791.
3. Berinthia, born July 23, 1793.
4. Louis, born June 22, 1795.
5. James, born Sept. 24, 1797. He moved to Lapeer, Mich. (Letter M. S. R., Dec. 19, 1912.)
6. Miner York, born Dec. 23, 1801. He may have been Dr. Turrill of Cleveland, Ohio, who had two sons, Frederick and Edward. Same letter.

Daniel Turrill was a farmer in Shoreham. He settled there in 1786. Hist. S., p. 27. At least two of his brothers (Beebee, born Feb'y 16, 1767, and Truman, born March 1, 1778), also settled in Shoreham. Daniel and his wife united with the Congregational Church in Shoreham in 1797. (J. A. S., letter of Jan'y 6, 1913.) They afterwards removed to Michigan, probably in 1830-1840. Hist. S., p. 55.

4. Amanda Turrill. She was born in Shoreham, Vt., on Nov. 13, 1789, married Matthew Watson Birchard⁷ on February 26, 1811, and died in Detroit, Mich., on March 24, 1856.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DEED OF JOHN BIRCHARD²

To all Christian people unto whom these Presents come, John Birchard of Norwich in the County of New London in the Colony of Connecticut in New England, sendeth greeting:

Know you that I *sd* Birchard (with the consent of my wife) have given, granted, sold, alienated, enfeoffed, confirmed & by these presents do give, grant, alienate, enfeoffe, confirm & pass over unto Thomas Peas of Edgarstown upon Martha's Vineyard, to him his heirs and assigns forever my whole right, title, interest unto & in certain parcels of land & meadow lying & being at Edgarstown upon *sd* Martha's Vineyard with all and every such share or shares division or divisions of land meadow or pasture that doth or ever shall belong unto one accommdation & half or one share & half or by whatever name called or by them on the Island understood in fine the whole right, title & interest on the aforesaid Island that did to me descend from my father Thomas Birchard, deceased, as by record or any other way he had or now I have right unto I the aforesaid John Birchard have and by these presents do pass from myself my heirs, & assigns unto Thomas Peas aforesaid to him his heirs & assigns forever all and every part of the aforesd lands & meadows all my right title claim interest in and unto the *sd* lands with all the privileges & appurtenances as buildings fences trees stones waters ponds brooks mines meadows marshes pastures accommodations & all & every other appurtenant & privilege whatsoever that doth or ever shall to all & every part or parcel of the aforesd land belongs or anywise appertains to the *sd* Thomas Peas his heirs or assigns may and shall forever Have Hold possess and enjoy and improve the aforesaid land; all & every part & parcel to his & their proper use and benefit proffitt & behoof clear of and from all rents duties & demands whatsoever, and he the *sd* Thomas Peas his heirs and assigns forever to hold the *sd* lands as an inheritance in fee simple I the aforesd John Birchard have for & in the consideration of the aforesaid land received full satisfaction in hand & in securities to be payed (viz) Sixty pounds in time place and manner as appears in the bill of said Peas upon the payment in *sd* bill specified well & truly made according to agreement I the *sd* Jno. Birchard by these presents do for myself & heirs forever

acquit exonerate fully wholly & absolutely discharge the aforesd Thomas Peas his heirs & assigns forever from all dues & demands for & in consideration of the aforesd lands & granted premises and that the aforesd Thomas Peas his heirs & assigns shall forever peaceably possess and improve the granted premises without any let hinderance objection ejection or mollification from me my heirs or any under me or them acknowledging myself to be the rightful owner of the sd lands at the day of the date hereof and that I will defend this sale against all such claims whatsoever & further I my heirs administrators & assigns do oblige myself heirs executors administrators & assigns to give more full and ample deed or deeds when desired if law requires the same and that this is my act & deed I have hereunto set my hand & seal this nineteenth day of September Anno Dom. 1693.

JOHN BIRCHARD & *seal.*

Signed & sealed in presence of

NICHOLAS HALLAM

NATHANIEL FOOT

New London September 19th Anno Dom. 1693.

Mr. John Birchard signed, sealed, delivered and acknowledged
before me this deed. JAMES FISH, Assistant.

Copy from Book 1, page 122, Dukes County Land Records.

EXHIBIT NO. 2

JAMES BIRCHARD, JUNIOR⁴

Norwich, April 1st, A. D. 1912.

State of Connecticut }
County of New London } ss.

I, Chas. S. Holbrook, Town Clerk and Registrar of said Town, hereby certify that the following is a true and correct extract from the Vital Records of said Town as found in Vol. 1, Page 7, of the Original Copy:

"James Birchard and Deborah Marks were married ye first
day of October 1723 1723

"Deborah the daughter of James Burchard & his wife Deborah, was born Aug't 1st 1724

Elizabeth Birchard daughter of James and his wife Deborah was born ye 29th of July 1726

"Deborah daughter of James Birchard and Deborah his wife died December 1st 1726

"Deborah ye 2nd of that name daughter of James Birchard & his wife was born January 8th 1728/9

"James Birchard son of James Birchard & Deborah his wife was born ye 30th of Decem'r 1730."

Witness my hand and seal of office, the day and year first above written.

CHAS. S. HOLBROOK,

(SEAL)

Town Clerk and Registrar.

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DEED OF JAMES BIRCHARD (THE THIRD⁵)

"Know ye, that I, James Birchard of Becket in ye County of Barkshire & Common Wealth of the Massachusetts and Samuel Hodge & Deborah Hodge both of Chatham in Middlesex County in the State of Connecticut for the consideration of the sum of thirteen pounds nineteen shillings L. M. to us in hand paid by John Perkins of Lisbon New London County & State of Connecticut. Whereupon we do give, grant, bargain, sell & confirm unto him the sd John Perkins and to his heirs & assigns forever.—One Certain Piece or tract of Land containing five acres & one hundred & thirty rods, & his Part of the farm lately owned by Jonah Birchard Deceased & is lying on the East sid of the Highway that leads from Elderkin Bridge to sd Perkins house.

"Dated this 19th day of April A. D. 1790."

I certify that the above is a true extract of the deed as appears of record in Book 1, Page 94, of Lisbon Town Records.

CHAS. D. WOLF, Town Clerk.

(SEAL)

Per C. M. W.

EXHIBIT NO. 4

WILL OF JAMES BIRCHARD, JUNIOR⁴

In the Name of God Amen I James Birchard of a place called Number Four (Becket) Husbandman Being in perfect health of body and of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God calling unto mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this

my last will and testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and *renounce* my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it and my body I reccomend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life I give demise and dispose of in the following manner and form—

First I will and bequeath to Deborah my dearly beloved wife one cow with the use and improvement or income of all my real estate so long as she shall remain my widow with the use of so much of my household furniture as shall be necessary for her to keep house and the use of one third of my real estate during life I also will and bequeath to Deborah my wife all the household furniture that she brought with her to her

to be at her *one dispose*

I will and bequeathe to my two loving sons James Birchard Jr. and Matthew Birchard my house and all my lands with my waring apparel and utentials of farming to be eaqually divided between them—

I also will and bequeath to my two well beloved daughters Elizabeth Woolf and Deborah Peters fifteen pound lawfull money to each of them to be paid by my two sons James Birchard Jr. and Matthew Birchard in one year after they shall come into possession of my estate

I also will and bequeathe to my two sons and my two daughters above mentioned after my debts and funeral charges are paid all my stock to be equally divided among them—

I also will and bequeathe to my two daughters Elizabeth Woolf and Deborah Peters above mentioned over and above the fifteen pounds to each of them all my household furniture that remains after my wife has received what is already willed to her to be eaqually divided between them—

I likewise constitute make and ordain my well beloved son James Birchard Jr. to be executor and Deborah my dearly beloved wife to be executrix to this my last will and testament and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disanull every and all other former testaments legacies bequests and executors by me in any ways before named—

Willied and bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 13th day of February and in the year of our Lord 1765—

Signed sealed published pronounced and declaired by me the said James Birchard as my last will and testament in presents of us

JAMES BIRCHARD (Seal)

who in his presents and the presents of each other have hereto subscribed our names.

NATHA¹¹KINGSLEY

SARAH KINGSLEY

SARAH KINGSLEY

NOTE.—Arthur M. Robinson, Register of the Probate Court for the County of Berkshire, Mass., at Pittsfield, certifies on April 1, 1912, the above "to be a true copy of paper appertaining to said Court, and on file and of record in the office of said Court. Approved and recorded Sept. 3d, 1782." The Estate is known as Probate No. 1132. Deborah Birchard, widow of James Birchard, Jr., declined to serve as Executrix because of "age and infirmities."

EXHIBIT NO. 5

WILL OF MATTHEW BIRCHARD⁵

In the Name of God Amen

I Matthew Birchard of Becket in the County of Berkshire yeoman being sick and weak in Body but of sound mind memory and understanding do make and publish this my last will and testament and first of all I recommend my soul into the hands of God who gave it nothing doubting but that I shall receive the same again at the general resurrection and my body to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors as to the worldly goods which it has pleased God to bless me in this life I will and bequeath the same in the following manner and first of all I give and bequeath unto my son Levi Birchard the west half of the lot whereon *he now lives* or all that part of said lot that lies west of the road that runs North and South throw said lot be the same more or less

I also give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Mary the use and improvement of the remaining part of the aforesaid lot

whereon my son Levi now lives and one third part of my home lot and the buildings thereon with all my household furniture and three cows she to have her choice out of my cows and my black mare and side saddle and bridle and ten sheep—

I give and bequeath to my daughter Rhoda Drake one half of my fifth division lots to her and her heirs which she has had by her late husband Ebenezer Drake for ever and one cow which she has in possession

I also give and bequeath to my daughter Caroline *Goodin* (Goodwin) my *red mair* one pair of one year old steers and one two year old heffer over and above what she has already had—

I also give and bequeath to my son Nathan the remainder of my home lot or the remaining part of said lot which is not given to my wife and one half of eighty two acres that lies west of and adjoining to sd lot to be eaqually divided between my son Nathan and my son Andrew provided that he pay out ten pounds lawfull money to my two sisters in one year after my mothers decease and my mare and one two year old colt—

I also give and bequeath to my son Andrew the west half of the lot No. 35 which was my honored fathers with the buildings thereon with the yoake of three year old stears and black yearling colt and one half of eighty two acres of land to be eaqually divided between my two sons Nathan and Andrew provided he pays out the sum of ten pounds to my two sisters or their heirs in one year after my mothers decease—

I also give and bequeath to my daughter Jemima my red one year old colt and one two year old heffer and one one year old heffer

I also give and bequeath to my daughter Marcy (Mary) two two year old heffers and three last spring calves.

I also give and bequeath all my farming tools to my two sons Nathan and Andrew to be equally divided between them

I also appoint my dearly beloved wife Marcy (Mary) and my son Levi to be executors to this my last will and testament and I do declare this to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I the said Matthew Birchard have hereunto set my hand and seal this ninth day of August and in the year of our Lord 1785 signed sealed published and declared by the said Matthew Birchard as and for his last will and testament in the

and shall you be foolish and only have me? and I have got enough
time now to consider you the first and only sufficient wife for
me. you give you me the best advice and most of all and most

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— and not least should have another son. I have enough

presents of us who in his presents and at his request have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

MATTHEW BIRCHARD (Seal)

NATHANIEL KINGSLEY

JAMES BIRCHARD

BILLE MESSENGER.

NOTE.—Arthur M. Robinson, Register of the Probate Court for the County of Berkshire, Mass., at Pittsfield, certifies on April 1, 1912, the above "to be a true copy of paper appertaining to said Court and on file and of record in the office of said Court, approved and recorded Jan'y 3d 1785." The Estate is known as Probate No. 1248.

On April 27, 1786, Mary Birchard, widow, gave a bond of 500 pounds as Guardian of Nathan, Jemima, Andrew and Mary Birchard, minors and heirs of Matthew Birchard, late of Becket.

James Birchard and Bille Messenger were sureties on that bond. Probate No. 1324.

